PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

No. 53,867.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Aug.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th " *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
6th Oct.	PENINSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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LONDON AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	18th Aug.1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	L.de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,894	22nd Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

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T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 17th Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3269 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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Agents, BOMBAY.

10th August, 1906.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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CALCUTTA :
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa.	...	17th Aug
TOTOMI MARU	3412		21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU	4806	Lapraik.	4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne.	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori.	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

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Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA.	A. Haig.	6716	17th August
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick.	3069	28th "
SCINDIA.	Shafto Abrey.	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October.

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FOR AUGUST, 1906.

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Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

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Recognising that there are so many British and Foreign Insurance Companies, successfully established in India, it is believed that a Company organised entirely in India and under direct Indian control, cannot but meet with considerable success.

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Forms of application for shares and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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Agents for India :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 18TH AUGUST 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 13th August, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY the 29th August, 1906 at 10 P. M.,

F. H. TOD,
Secretary.

25TH JULY, 1906.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REMITTANCE BOXES to the PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE, Bombay, for two years commencing from 1st September, 1906. For particulars of contract application should be made to the Undersigned at the Paper Currency Bombay.

Tenders are also invited for the purchase of used remittance Boxes received at the Currency Office, Bombay.

L. J. W. WORGAN.
Assistant Accountant General.
In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.
BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 228 of 1906.

MAHOMED AKIL BIN MAHOMED ABID ....Plaintiff.
vs.
BAI AYESHABAI and others..............Defendants.

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to the estate of MAHOMED ABID BIN MAHOMED ARIFF are required to send in their claims or pay the amount owing by them as the case may be to us as Solicitors for Mr. MERWANJI KAIKHUSROO, the Receiver of the above Estate, appointed by the High Court of Bombay in the above suit at our office, 14. K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the Estate belonging to the above deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled to the same, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received. Dated this 26th day of July, 1906.

BICKNEL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys for the Receiver.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Including Indian Midland Section.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, MANUAL FIRE ENGINES, CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, 1906, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 13TH JULY, 1906.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS 1906 AGGREGATING Rs. 21,00,000.

Sixty years Rs. 15,00,000.

Thirty years Rs. 6,00,000.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act. 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, INVITE TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 21 Lakhs namely :—

A.—Rs. 15 lakhs in Debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 60 years.

B.—Rs. 6 lakhs in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, in 30 years.

(2). A.—Rs. 15 lakhs 60 years Loan. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(3). B.—Rs. 6 lakhs 30 years Loan. No tender will be considered at a rate below par that is Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest tenderers and rateably to the next highest Tenderers whose Tenders are not less than Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(4). As a condition to the issue of these Loans, the Board under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 6 lakhs either wholly from one or other of the said Loans or partly from one and partly from the other for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be respectively in the case of :—

A Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders.

B. Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders not being less than the minimum rate of Rs. 100.

The allotments to the public will be the balance, or balances of the respective loans.

(5). In both cases :—

(A). The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required and will bear interest payable at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, half yearly on 1st September and 1st March.

(B). 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment and the balance 95 per cent. on or before the 31st January 1907. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

(C). The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1907.

(6). Tenders which should be distinctly headed either "FOR THE THIRTY YEARS LOAN" or "FOR THE SIXTY YEARS LOAN" will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, up to 1 P. M., Standard Time, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1906, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the chairman of the Port Trust.

(7). Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

(8) Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act. 1879, the interest on the Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

(9). In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the High Court of Madras and the Chief Courts and Authorities of the Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1906.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1905 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1905, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessel during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

H. H. N. G. S, RAILWAYS CO., LD.

TENDERS FOR RANGOON TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS.

THE AGENT and MANAGER is prepared to receive TENDERS up to August 25th 1906 at his office, Secunderabad, Deccan, to the SUPPLY of 2,200 RANGOON TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS containing about 9,165 cubic feet.

Tender forms, specifications and conditions of supply can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Bts. Rupee 1.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Storekeeper,
H. H. N. G. S. Railways Co., Ld.

8TH AUGUST 1906. SECUNDERABAD DECCAN.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1906, for the execution of works noted below :—

(a). Works in the construction of a Conservatory in the Victoria Gardens.

(b). Work of renewing corrugated Iron Sheets over the roof of the Fruit and Vegetable Market, at Fort Market, Mint Road.

2. Forms of Tenders, specifications and Contract can be had on payment of Rs. 5 for each of the works above referred to from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below for each work :—

Item.	Amount to be deposited with the Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tenders.
(a)	Rs. 416.	Such sum as would make the total deposit equal to 10 per cent of the contract amounts including the sum deposited with the tenders.
(b)	Rs. 250.	

4. Tenders enclosed in seperate covers, signed and sealed should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office up to the time abovementioned. The deposit to accompany each Tender shall be in cash or public securities. These will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M Inst. C.E., M.I., M E.&c,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE.
BOMBAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1906.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LD.

NOTICE.

MR. ANKHOY COOMAR MITTER having been appointed Agent for the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co, Ltd., at Canning, the Power of Attorney granted to the late Agent, Mr. H. E. Short, has been WITHDRAWN.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ld.,
HENRY SOLOMON,
Manager,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

BOMBAY, 24TH JULY, 1906.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 24th September, 1906, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1907.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on TUESDAY, the 25th September, 1906, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 6TH AUGUST, 1906.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the comfirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser* KIMBERLEY

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FREE TO THE RUPTURED
HOW TO CURE RUPTURE
By W. S. Rice London
Mr. A. E. JONES.

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 35),
8/9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.
Liaoyaung
Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.
Shanghai.
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LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
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Amritsar.
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE :

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
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COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL....................................	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

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Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
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Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tienstin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

APPLES and PEARS from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales during the Royal Tour and to the Viceregal Household for 20 years past. Delivered in good order in any part of India by V. P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lbs. basket including all charges Apply to

CAPT. R. C. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM,

As preventive and curative agent in all cases of cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, chronic catarrh and throat or chest affections. As. 12 only.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,
FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET. LONDON, E.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per annum	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 7-8
Monthly	„ 2	„ 3

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	„ 26
Quarterly	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly.	„ 3	„ 4

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

	Cash.		Credit.
Per Annum.	Rs. 30	Per Annum	Rs. 38
Half-yearly.	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ 20
Quarterly.	„ 9	Quarterly	„ 11
Monthly.	„ 3	Monthly	„ 4

SINGLE COPY .... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion		Rs.	5-0
Second and Third insertion	each	„	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at		Re.	1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required ; Change of Residence ; Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	„ 4½
Third do.	„ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LD."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

A FOOTBALL PLAYER

Tells how to 'Keep Going'—

To last long enough to win—that is the great desire and chief necessity of all who engage in strenuous work or pastime, and just how this can be accomplished is explained by Mr. H. Wilson, an ardent football player. At one period Mr. Wilson was so handicapped by ill health that his doctor advised him to give up playing, but fortunately a friend recommended him to try Phosferine, and so beneficial was the Tonic that Mr. Wilson now plays a vigorous game for an hour and a half in the severest weather. Indeed Mr. Wilson says emphatically that Phosferine increased his Staying Power, and so remarkably improved his condition, that he can 'keep going' without the least fatigue. Phosferine starts to reinvigorate and reinforce the entire nerve system from the very first dose and you feel the benefit at once.

Plainly and directly.

Mr. H. Wilson, 25, Wakeman Road, Kensal Rise, W., writes:—"As a footballer for the past 10 years, although not enjoying very good health or energy, I consulted my doctor and he advised me to give up football, but being very fond of the game I felt I could not unless absolutely obliged to. A friend advised me to try Phosferine, and I am now able to turn out in the severest weather and play a solid 90 minutes without feeling the least fatigue, afterwards sitting down to a hearty meal, which I was not able to do until I had commenced taking your valuable Tonic."—February 14, 1906.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude | Backache | Sleeplessness | Influenza
Neuralgia | Mental Exhaustion | Brain Fag | Indigestion
Rheumatism | Premature Decay | Nervous Debility | Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

TEAS,
Fragrant and refreshing.
OFFEES,
Fresh and
Stimulating.

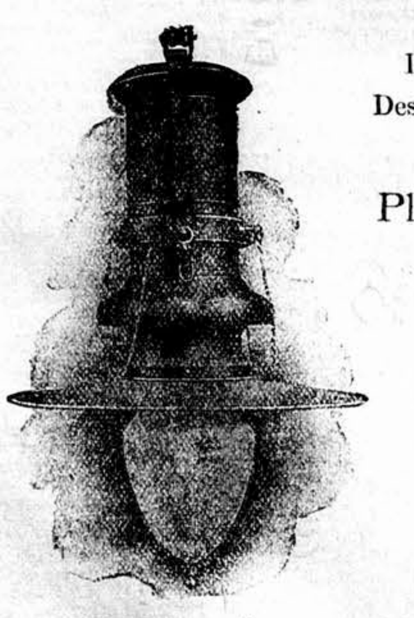
LIPTON, Ltd.

WHISKIES.
Perfection.
PROVISIONS,
always fresh and
good alike.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

Contracts undertaken for Complete Installations of

Light,
Fans,
Lifts,
&
Power.



Importers of Every Description of

Plant,
Fittings,
Cables
&
Wires.

Sole Agents for

Messrs. The SIMPLEX CONDUITS, Ltd., the UNION ELECTRIC Co., the ANCHOR CABLE Co., and others.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC & ENGINEERING CO.

Show Rooms & Offices :—
7-11, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

OUR
ANNUAL CLEARANCE
SALE.

BOOTS, Shoes, Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone and Hand Bags, Collar Boxes, Bed-straps, Harness, Saddlery, Dressing Companions. Any variety of Leather Goods.

All goods 25 °/ₒ discount this month.

THOUSANDS DELIGHTED WITH THE BARGAINS WE GIVE.

J. OAKES & CO.,
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS
POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.,
Chemists, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	88 7/16	=	+ 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	105	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/4	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 3/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	30 1/8	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	65 3-8	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·16 1/2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·47 1/2	=	+ 1/2
New York Demand	4·85	=	— 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/4 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2	=	"
7 day market loans	2	=	"

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 1 3/4 sellers.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 28 7/8 — 1/2 A.-S. sellers dull

RAPESEED—
Brown 47 — 1/2 A.-S. done firm.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 — 1/4 A.-S. done steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 5/8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	easier
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	6000
Spot	5·84 +
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	1,000
Futures closed	easier
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	7,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do. Continent	2,000

IN NEW YORK—

Aug.-Sept. 5·45 —7	Sept.-Oct. 5·41 —7	Oct.-Nov. 5·38 —6
Nov.-Dec. 5·38 —6	Dec.-Jan. 5·38 —6	Jan.-Feb. 5·39 —6
Feb.-Mar. 5·41 —6	Mar.-Apr. 5·43 —6	Apr.-May. 5·44 — 6

Spot	10·60—10 *
Futures, month of Dec.	9·78—22 *
Do. month of March	10·01—19 *

* Declined owing to weak cables and to official weather reports considered favorable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5/16
Futures, month of Oct.	9·72 | 17
Do. month of Dec.	9·75 | 17
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 9th Aug.

Cotton	880 bales.
Wheat	4,882 cwts.
Linseed	2,051 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,858 "
Gingellyseed	17 "
Poppyseed	907 "
Groundnuts	nil "
Castorseed	1,134 "
Rice	29624 "
Myrabollams	"
Cottonseed	4,530 "
Mowraseed	1,125 "
Gram	1,388 "
Joowar	489 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 2,23,306
Ex steamer Australien from Melbourne.
Gold bullion Rs. 8,83,200
Ex s. s. Oriental from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

THE week following the issue of the new Rupee Loan, money has been more in demand, and the Presidency Banks in Bombay and Calcutta have raised their Official Bank rates by 1 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum. There is a probability of a further rise shortly, as Calcutta jute is beginning to move and more money will be required in Bengal, and there is a good industrial demand throughout the country.

Crop accounts from all quarters continue very satisfactory. There was a break in the rains over a large tract, which was urgently required for weeding operations after the excellent rainfall in July. And in the United Provinces and parts of the Punjab where the rainfall was deficient, good rains have lately been experienced. A large and early cotton crop is expected if weather conditions remain favorable. The young plants have had an excellent start and flourishing reports are to hand from practically all districts. A larger area than last year has been planted and the prospects for the coming season are most favorable. Food grains are also doing very well, and the gingelly crop is in good condition.

With the hardening of the money market sterling exchange is firming up. The inquiry for Bank paper is on small lines, and mercantile bills, more especially for delivery towards the end of the year, have been sold on a freer scale than for some weeks past. Rupee paper is declining with the increase in the Bank rate. A large proportion of the new loan has been taken up in the Bombay market, and with dearer money the question of financing the stock is becoming more urgent.

COTTON.

The Washington Bureau report was published on the 3rd instant and was received in Bombay on Saturday last, which was a public holiday. Liverpool was also closed on Saturday and Monday for the August Bank holiday. The report stated the condition of the 11 Cotton States was 82·9 per cent. and the general opinion of the trade is that this rather underestimates the present condition, as he weather throughout July was very favourable. However, the weather during the next two months will have a very important issue on the final outturn, and we shall doubtless have a series of fluctuations for some time to come. If the weather continues as favourable as in the past, the tendency will certainly be downwards. But heavy rains or any other cause of damage will cause an immediate reaction.

The result of the Bureau report was a fall of 20 points in Spot and 30 points in futures in New York and this has been further accentuated by later advices. Liverpool has also declined since the holidays and the tone is decidedly easier.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail advices :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
August 3rd.	5·98	10·90
" 4th.	closed	10·70
" 6th.	do.	10·70
" 7th.	5·90	10·70
" 8th.	5·81	10·70
" 9th.	5·84	10·60

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January ; and New York, December :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
August 3rd.	5·58	10·03
" 4th.	closed	10·01
" 6th.	do.	10·05
" 7th.	5·47	9·93
" 8th.	5·44	10·00
" 9th.	5·38	9·78

In our Bombay market the tone is also easier, but holders of Spot cotton are stiff, and disinclined to reduce prices to such a level as would induce buyers to operate. The consequence is that business is more or less at a standstill. In the present position of the staple, it seems almost hopeless to anticipate a return to the rates ruling earlier in the season, unless some unforeseen damage happens to the growing crop, and it would be better if holders would realise this, and meet the demand.

For new crops prices have given way about Rs. 4 to 5 but business for forward delivery is almost as slack as it is in spot, with the exception of some Sutta transactions, in which there is always more or less doing.

The following are the closing quotations.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov,	Rs. 198
Do. fine	Dec.	" 196
Do. fine	Jan.	" 195
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	" 213
M G Nagpur fine	"	" 218
M G Khandeish fully good	"	" 198
M G K A K fine	"	" 208
H G Bengals fully good	"	" 179
M G Broach good	March	" 238

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Receipts for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	845	4,39,962	3,02,692
Central India	777	1,46,043	1,52,810
Barsee and Nugger	628	1,40,107	1,37,364
Berars	253	4,94,821	5,66,651
Central Provinces	388	3,58,473	3,89,003
Total Oomras	2,691	15,88,406	1,548,520
Dholleras	72	1,88,529	95,615
Broach	409	2,11,839	2,06,635
Comptas and Dharwars	2,184	89,761	1,30,968
Westerns	283	24,408	24,424
Bengals, N-W Provinces	727	3,10,001	3,73,081
Bengals, Rajputana	73	43,885	1,05,038
Sind	nil	30,629	92,859
Persian	129	2,197	2,421
American	486	18,208	56,442
Egyptian	nil	1,594	1,609
Other Sorts	"	3,795	8,163
Total	7,054	2,513,252	2,645,819

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for week	7,054
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 9th Aug.	2,513,252
Shipments for the week to Europe	7,034
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	9,841
Total	16,875
Total Shipments from 1st. Oct. to 9th Aug.	
Europe	904,381
Japan	395,117
China	23,763
Coast Ports	26,076
Total	13,49,337
Afloat in harbour for Europe	1,140
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	2,601

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... easier.
Estimated sales ... 6,000 bales
Imports ... 1,000 "

Aug.-Sep. 5·40 —5	Sep.-Oct. 5·36 —5	Oct.-Nov. 5·34 —4
Nov.-Dec. 5·34 —4	Dec.-Jan. 5·34 —4	Jan.-Feb. 5·35 —4
Feb.-Mar. 5·37 —4	Mar.-Apl. 5·39 —4	Apl.-May. 5·40 —4

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED is dull as the home market is declining daily and there is more disposition to sell locally with the near approach of the September settlement. We quote

Ready ... ...Rs. 7-7-0 to 7-6-6
September... ... ...Rs. 7-12-6
April-May... ... ...Rs. 7-8-0

RAPESEED is firm with more enquiry from Europe and very limited stocks available. Closing rates :

Brown Ready ... ...Rs. 8-4-0 B. T.
Do. April-May... ...Rs. 7-2-6 R. T.

POPPYSEED is steady at Rs. 8-8 ready with little doing.

CASTORSEED.—Steady at Rs. 38-8.

COTTONSEED.—Market firm with good enquiry from Europe. We quote Rs. 16-12 to Rs. 17 Dec.-Jan. delivery.

MOWRASEED.—Very firm owing to scarcity of stocks the crop being poor this season. We quote Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

GINGELLYSEED.—A small enquiry from shippers in an easier market. Crop accounts are good.

85 per cent. Bold White ...Rs. 39-12
75 " " ...Rs. 39
December-January delivery.

WHEAT.—Very little doing for export but some enquiry for local Mills. The market keeps steady for near delivery but is easier for new crops owing to the general satisfactory rainfall.

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 4-13 Ready
Karachi ... ... Rs. 4-12 "

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	60,751 cwts.
Linseed	14,788 "
Rape Rai and Mustard	14,692 "
Gingellyseed	686 "
Poppyseed	7,174 "
Groundnuts	1403 "
Castorseed	10,120 "
Rice	73,848 "
Myrabollams	3,847 "
Cottonseed	40,744 "
Mowraseed	5,164 "
Gram	19,313 "
Joowar	16,472 "
Maize	246 "

FREIGHT.

This market is steadier owing to scarcity of ready tonnage. For August shipment Genoa has been booked at 10 s. to 11s. 6d. seeds, and cotton up to 12s. The steamer 'Foyle' for Hamburg has booked seeds at 12s and measurement at 13s. The Rubattino line has booked at 14s. for next year. For Hamburg 12s. was paid for November and 12s. 6d. December shipment. For the new year speculators quote 13s. 3d. p.p. and 13s. 6d. open ports. No fixtures are reported this week. We quote August shipment as follows :—

Antwerp	10s.
Dunkirk	12s. 6d.
Liverpool	10s. to 11s.
Hull	11s. 6d.
Hamburg	12s.
Genoa	11s.
Marseilles	s.
Trieste Venice	14s.

MONEY.

Bank of England	since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	9th Aug	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	9th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	10th do.	4	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	1,18,11,938	Increase
Other Deposits	"	67,63,777	Decrease
Sundries	"	7,338	do
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	9,48,788	Decrease
Other Authorised Securities	"	5,37,012	Increase
Credits on Securities	"	8,59,549	do
Loans do.	"	40,19,875	do
Bills discounted & purchased	"	4,02,980	do
Balance with other Banks	"	53,474	Decrease
Sundries	"	57,473	do
Cash	"	2,24,142	Increase

The above figures show a large increase in the trade demand of about 120 lakhs, balanced by an increase in Government money of 118 lakhs. The current week will probably show a large falling off in the cash balance. The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 105 lakhs down while that of the Bank of Madras is 5 lakhs lower.

Both in Calcutta and Bombay the Presidency Banks official rate was raised one per cent this week to 4 per cent. per annum. The money market is hardening, and short fixed deposits can be placed for one or two months at 3 to 3 1/2 per cent per annum with some Banks, and there is a good demand for fixed deposits in Industrial concerns up to 5 1/2 per cent per annum.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The seventy lakhs put up for tender on Wednesday last were allotted at the previous rates *viz.*, 1s. 4d. for Bills and 1s. 4 1/32d for transfers, tenderers receiving only 15 per cent. against 21 per cent. last week. For next bidding seventy lakhs is again advertised for allotment. Extra bills have been allotted since the weekly bidding of 15·10 lakhs at 1s. 4 1/32d.

The mail of the 27th July brings £530,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs	16,20,000
Bombay	"	32,90,000
Madras	"	5,90,000
Total	Rs.	55,00,000

The mail of the 3rd August brings £70,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, £25,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs	28,50,000
Bombay	"	17,50,000
Madras	"	14,30,000
Total	Rs.	60,30,000

The mail of the 10th August, brings £1,60,000 silver and £80,000 gold to Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	38,10,000
Bombay	"	28,80,000
Madras	"	5,60,000
Total	Rs.	72,50,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has ruled very firm throughout the week and closes in the same condition. Bills in Bombay are scarce, but other markets are giving us their support, and sellers must take the prices asked or keep their bills.

For ready 3 months' sight we quote 1s. 4 7/32d, for all August, and September 1s. 4 1/4d., October 1s. 4 9/32 ; November and December 1s. 4 5/16d. and later delivery 1s. 4 11/32d. Occasionally when two months are grouped together, a concession is obtainable. Banks are steadily refusing business under these terms as there is no demand whatever for remittances except for cash and very little at that.

There has been a wonderfully good demand for Council Bills and transfers, and it will probably continue and increase for many months to come. When Imports begin to move freely there may be a check, but there is no sign of it at present.

Money is reported firm in Calcutta and Government Paper there is very weak and pressed for sale.

EXCHANGE—Tone Firm.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4d. to 1/32d
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills	3	Months'	Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6	do.	do.	1s. 4 3/8d.
French Francs	3	do.	do.	170
Marks	3	do.	do.	139
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	153 1/2
Shanghai	30	do.	do.	213
Japan	30	do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market has further declined on account of of dearer money, and the excitement in the bazaar attendant on the new loan has quite subsided. A large stock is held in Bombay and the general idea is in favour of lower rates. But with good prospects all over India the current prices should be profitable to strong investors. We quote :—

3 1-2 per cent, cash ... Rs. 97-0
1st settlement 30th August ... " 96-15
3 per cent cash ... " 86

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	104	4
4 per cent " "	1930	104	4
4 per cent " "	1932	104	4
4 per cent " "	1965	104	4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	104	0
5 per cent " "	1946	104	0
5 per cent " "	Tansa	120	0
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	118	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103	12
4 per cent " "	1961-65	103	12

BULLION.

The monthly settlement is in progress this week and a large business is passing in the Bazaar at fluctuating rates. Stocks are heavy. London quotations have advanced since last mail to 30 3/16 for ready and 30 1/8 forward delivering.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76	13	0
Do. 1st settlement	76	14	0
Do. 2nd do	76	11	0

PIECE GOODS.

The market is firm with price steady and unchanged since our last report. The demand has improved during the week and dealers are selling all styles. Deliveries from godowns have been better. It is expected that stocks will show a considerable reduction by the end of the month as goods are coming out from home in greatly diminished quantities.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	90,000	50,000	2,350
Hongkong	73,000	69,000	2,500
	163,000	119,000	4,850

[2,82,000 bales.

The market in Bombay is steady.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—The market keeps steady locally and in Europe. Business is again reported this week, but on a smaller scale than last.

IRON AND STEEL.—Quiet and very little doing except in American Steel hoops for which there is some enquiry.

Quicksilver ... ... Declining with little doing.
Spelter ... ... Do.

COALS.

There has been rather more enquiry during the week and a small business was done for shipment August to December at Rs. 12/8, Heilger's Anthracite and for Seebpore at same rate, In Ranigunge Toposi a small sale is reported shipment January to May 1917 at Rs. 11-4.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following gentlemen are on the Board of the Provisional Directors of the proposed new Bank :—Sir Sassoon David, Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, and Mr. Khetsey Khiasy.

The names of other Directors will be announced shortly.

A considerable portion of the capital of Rupees one crore has already been privately subscribed.

Mr. A. J. Billimoria, of Messrs. Tata & Sons (Navsari Buildings) will act as Manager until the appointment of an European Manager.

SHARES.

The market is unchanged but steady, and Mill shares fluctuate every now and then and hence large business in these Companies reported. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,480. In Mill Companies Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 2,105. Chinas are steady at Rs. 1,350. Connaughts are weak at Rs. 650. Colaba Land and Mill Shares have advanced to Rs. 1,140. Currimbhais are unchanged at Rs. 1,490. Coorla have improved to Rs. 845. Davids are unchanged at Rs. 525. Empress at Rs. 565. Jamsheds at Rs. 190. Howard and Bullough are quiet at Rs. 640. Imperials are unchanged at Rs. 315. James Greaves are quiet at Rs. 570. Manekji Petits have declined to Rs. 3,600. Queens are unchanged at Rs. 1,060. Southern Marathas are quiet at Rs. 212 1/2. Standards have improved to Rs. 1,440. Luxmi Cotton are quiet at Rs. 1,210, Crescents at Rs. 145. Textiles are unchanged at Rs. 1,410. Centuries at Rs 2,150. Swadeshis have improved to Rs. 1,600. Kohinoors to Rs. 725. New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 650. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 575, and there is not much business in other Companies also. In miscellaneous list a good lot of Badham Piles is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 138. Bombay Burmahs are unchanged at Rs. 8,900. Bombay Flours are in demand at Rs. 710. Delhi Flours are quiet at Rs. 145. Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 535. Bombay Telephones are in demand at Rs. 33. Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 442 1/2. Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld. Shares have declined to Rs. 252 1/2. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad-Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 550 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 475 The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols	88 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	30 3-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CURZON HOWE—July 16, at Hubborn, Christchurch, the Hon Lady Curzon Howe, of a daughter.

DE RUYSDAEL—July 22, at Shortlands, Kent, wife of Lieut.-Col H. de Ruysdael, of a daughter.

Magrath—July 18, at Wellow, Somersetshire, wife of Major A. H. F. Magrath, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), of a son.

SHERWOOD—July 21, at 49 Queen's Gate, S. W., wife of Lieut.-Col. O. C. Sherwood, of a daughter.

WILLS—July 17, at 7 Courtland Terrace, Kensington, W., wife of Arnold S. Wills, 18th Hussars, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARKER—MOYSEY—July 21st, at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Colombo, Ceylon, John Stafford Barker, Royal Engineers, to Mary Gertrude, only daughter of Henry Luttrel Moysey, Ceylon Civil Service.

BINNY—RAWLES—July 17, at All Saints', Kingston, John Murray, son of the late Major-Gen. Binny, to Gertrude Anne Lancaster, daughter of the late Alfred Rawles.

CALVERT—CHOLMELEY—July 18, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Charles Archibald Calvert, captain the Royal Dragoons, to Winifred Susan, daughter of the late Sir Hugh Cholmeley Bart.

CARROLL—MARSDEN—July 19, at All Saint's, Norfolk Square, Major A. Lyons Carroll, R. A. to Ethelwyn, daughter of P. Crook Marsden.

CHEESMAN—RAWLINGS—July 24, at St. Hilda's Parish Church, Hartlepool, H. Cheesman, to Sybil Mary, daughter of Surg. Lieut.-Col. J. Rawlings, J. P.

DALZIEL—WILSON—July 21, at the Parish Church, Forest Row, Capt. B. M. Dalziel, Indian Medical Service, to Euphemia Beattie Effie), daughter of A. R. Wilson, Almora, India.

HALL—MUDIE July 14, at St. John's Church, Dundee, Commander Sydney Stewart Hall, his Majesty's ship Forth, to Edith, daughter of the late Rev. Frank Mudie, M. A., Arbroath.

HARRIS—MAYNE—July 21, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, W. J., son of Dep. Surg.-Gen. W. H. Harris, late Indian Medical Service, to Mabel, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral R. Mayne, C. B., M. P.

KNAPP—COWAN—On the 21st July, at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, S. W., by the Revd. Prebendary Dalton, Rector of Stepney, assisted by the Revd. H. Gamble, Vicar of the Parish, Kempster Kenmure Knapp, Major R. G. A., to Lilian Wingate, youngest daughter of the late William Cowan, of Alva, N. B. and Mrs. Cowan, of 34 Walpole Street, Chelsea, S. W.

LITTLE—BELOE—July 11, at St. Agnes Church, Liverpool, Capt. Arthur Greenway Little, Royal Marine Light Inf., to Phyllis Dorothy, daughter of the late Charles H. Beloe, M. I. C. E.

MACMILLAN—MAURICE—July 19 at St. Peter's, Vere Street, the Rev. John Victor Macmillan to Annie, daughter of Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, K. C. B.

PALMER—GEDDES—July 17, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens, Godfrey Mark, son of Sir Charles Mark Palmer, Bart., M. P., to Eleonora Mary, daughter of the late Alexander Geddes.

RICHMOND—LUBBOCK—July 17, at St. Peter's Eaton Square, Ernest Tatham Richmond, son of Sir Wm. Richmond, K. C. B., to Margaret Muriel, daughter of Henry James Lubbock.

DEATHS

ARBUTHNOTT—July 17, at Arbuthnott House, Fordoun, N. B. the Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, aged 58.

BAZALGETTE—at Keverel, Exmouth, William Joseph Bazalgette, late lieutenant-colonel 37th Foot (the Hampshire Regt.)

BOSCAWEN—July 18, at Flaneswood, Sevenoake, the Hon. Gertrude Elizabeth Boscawen, aged 81.

BULLER—July 19, at Foudtail Lodge, Fleet, Hampshire, Sir Walter L. Buller, K. C. M. G., F. R. S., D. Sc., aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLASCHECK—August 4, at Nathiagalli, the wife of A. D. Blascheck, Forest Service, of a daughter.

DRUMMOND—August 5, at Vau Junction, B. N. W. Ry., the wife of John C. S. Drummond, of a son.

LE MARCHANT—August 5, at Murree, the wife of Colonel B. St. J. Le Marchant, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—August 5, at Lahore, of enteric fever, Clare Evelyn St. George Giles, dearly beloved daughter of Surgeon W. F. Browne (Retired).

COOPER—August 3, at Lucknow, Nina, the dearly loved infant daughter of R. G. Cooper, Music Master, La Martiniere College.

"AURUM POTABILE"
(a drink of gold)
HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.

A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.

Rs. 2 per bottle.

"MAKROBION"
(Bouillon powder)
HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents :—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.

100 doses in each packet.

A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.

Re. 1 per packet.

AGENTS :—
Kemp & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water 4-39m., 3-37a. Low water, 9-9m., 10-5a.
Bank Holiday.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water 4-40a. Low water, 10-9m., 11-1a.

THE MANKESHWER FAIR.—The annual Mankeshwer Fair at Reay Road, Mazagon, commences to-morrow and continues for two days more.

SMASHED AND KILLED.—A Punjabi, named Guljarkhan Souterkhan and aged about thirty years, was working at a beam yesterday afternoon in one of the new docks, when one of the beams accidentally slipped and fell on him smashing his head and killing him on the spot.

ANNUAL FEAST OF ST. CAJETAN.—To-morrow the Assagonenses, residents in this City, celebrate the annual feast of their patron-Saint at the Dabul Church. At 9 a.m. there will be a solemn High Mass, followed by sermon, procession and exposition of the Blessed Sacrament.

SHIP'S OFFICER FINED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. MacLaughlin, second engineer on board the s. s. Persia, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by one Caitan D'Costa, a saloon-waiter, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate. It appeared that on the 5th instant the accused came to the complainant and asked him to fight, and on the complainant's refusal to fight, accused dealt him several blows with his fist. The complainant made a report to the purser. The chief engineer reprimanded the accused. Subsequently accused took hold of a bucket of dirty water and threw it at the complainant thereby injuring his right foot. The accused denied the charge and said he held out the bucket for the accused to hold and as he failed to hold it, the bucket fell on his foot. The accused was fined Rs. 50, out of which Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CITY CLUB.—A variety entertainment and dance was given last night by the members of the City Club. The programme consisted of two parts, the first opening with a Christy Minstrel performance followed by vocal and instrumental items which were all rendered in good style. Mr. S. Pearcy (Bones,) and Mr. A. A. Irvine (Tambo,) were quite at home on the stage and the audience was convulsed with laughter throughout the Christy Minstrel performance. After the interval several songs, sentimental and comic, were sung by Messrs. Harrington, Irvine, Pearcy and also by Miss Lissenburg and Mrs. Spalding. All present were delighted at the entertainment given and after a short interval the hall was cleared for dancing. Mr. A. A. Irvine officiated as master-of-ceremonies. Dancing was kept up till the late hours of the morning. Half the proceeds of the concert will be devoted to a fund for the benefit of the families of the pilots in the recent harbour disaster.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 27TH JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 27th July. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Hall, Mr J
Simpson, Mr W
Vost, Col H
Weblad, Mr A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ames, Lt
Birkett, Sir W R
Ellis, Capt R
Green, Mr W S
Hyde, Rev H B
Hight, Mr, Mrs and inft
Hecquet, Mr and Mrs
McCaudlish Capt P
Mayhew, Mr A
McCrosky, Mr J W
McKenzie, Mr J
Payton, Major E
Preston, Rev W B
Patterson, Col E A
Page, Mr
Robertson, Mr J
Rose, Capt C
Robinson, Capt C
Rennison, Mr
Rosenthal, Mr B
Tibbs, Rev P G

FROM BRINDISI

Barlow, Capt C P
Crosthwaite, Mr and Mrs H S
Payne, Mr & A H
Perry, Mr M S

FROM ADEN.

Essa, Mr Abdulla
Essa, Mr Emran
Green, Mr C
Jones, Lt
Shete, Mr V G
Visireneraya, Mr M

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, Commander Palmer, to Marseilles and London :—

Brown, Miss Douglass
Birbeck, Mr
Blair, Mr D J
Butler, Dr E J
Clayden, Mr and Mrs and 5 children
Connor, Mr J P
Crawford, Lieut-Col D G
Drew, Mr
Goring Jones, Capt and Mrs M D
Henwood Rev, A D
King, Mr C M
Kirkpatrick Mr C D
Kirkbridge, Mr J S
Langran, Mr
Lees, Mr G W
Lewis, Major C H
Lyons, Mr S J
Lyle, Col
Mayall, Mrs
Murphy, Mr and Mrs J L
McLachlan Mr
Paget, Miss
Ros, Mr Poaquim Videl
Ramwell, Mr J
Sale, Mr C T
Santanam, Mr K
Sadler, Mr and Mrs
Simmons, Mr E
Sowers, Mr W T W
Sparling, Mr A H
Staley, Hon. Mr Justice A M
Schrottky, Mr
Sandrum, Mr
Williams, Mr
Williams, Col and Mrs. G B
Wright, Mr R R
Wilkinson, Mr H F
Wickham, Miss

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col A W Alcock, C I E, I M S, B.
Mr J Lang, B Cov
Mr R O Lees, B
Mr S J F Berkeley, B
Mr W D MacGregor, B
Mr A H M Lawson, B
Mr H F Mayes, B
Mr R G Watling, B
Mr R E Holland, M Cov
Col G H Morris, R E
Lieut-Col C C Townsend, R A, Supdt Gun Carriage Factory, Madras
Lieut-Col A H Bingley, Dept Sec Govt of India, Army Dept
Major S B Graham, 75 C I
Capt H A Cameron, R E
Capt J H Doveton, 16 Cav
Capt H W Gardiner, R A
Lieut W Gibbs, 10th Hussars
Lieut M E Sinclair, I A
Second Lieut G E Toynbee Unattached List

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt F C Owens, B, 4 days' furl
Mr St Q Byrne, B, 6 mo M C, in continuation of privilege leave
Lord T Browne, B, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr R O Lees, B, 3 mo 9 days' furl, in continuation of privilege leave
Mr A J Roake, B, 5 days' furl
Mr J J Inglis, B, 10 days' furl
Mr RW Hodges, B, 3 mo MC
Mr R A Jenkins, M Cov, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr W F Milne, M, 3 mo M C
Lieut-Col O H Channer I M S, Bo, 6 weeks' M C
Mr P H Howard, Bo, mo furl
Col J Strachey, 11 Rajputs 1 year
Capt W S Leslie, 31 Punj 3 mo, M C
Capt, C S Parker, I M S, 6 mo, M C
Capt A T Pridham, I M S, 1 mo, M C
Lieut A O Creagh, 120 Inf 3 mo M C
Lieut D H Powell, 103 Lt Inf 4 mo M C
Lieut G C B Musgrave, 90 Punj, 4 mo
Lieut O A Chaldecott, 124 Inf, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major C H D Ryder, R E B
Capt F C Owens, B
Capt E A Tandy, R E, B
Capt E L Perry, I M S, B
Mr R R Garlick, B Cov
Mr R A Mant, B Cov
Mr A J Roake, B
Mr J J Inglis, B
Mr H J Ollphant, B
Mr E O Manning, B
Mr A R Murray, B
Mr H J Inman, B
Mr J W Hughes, M Cov
Mr J E H Hasted, M
Mr P H Howard, Bo
Mr A W Thomson, Bo
Brig-Gen C A Anderson, Ferozepore Brigade
Brig-Gen Sir J Willcocks, K C M G, D S O, Nowshera Brigade
Major E A R Howell, S T C
Capt W Lapsley, I M S
Capt M R Elles, R E
Capt B W Mainprise, R E
Capt A W C Young, I M S
Lieut R S de W Walter, R A
Lieut AW McRae 14 Sikhs
Lieut G W Burton, 2-39 Garhwal R
Lieut A E Harold, R I M
Nursing Sister Miss D L T Moore, Q A M N S 1

THE KING OF CAMBODIA AT COLOMBO

With His Dancing Suite.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 10.

King Sisowath of Cambodia arrived here last evening in the French steamer "Amiral Ponty." The King came ashore with his dancing girls and the party were driven to Queen's House, where they were received by the Governor and Lady Blake.

An exhibition of dancing was given by the girls on the lawn and a presentation was made to the King by a Buddhist deputation, and Prince Suttarasa, the King's nephew, who accompanied him, planted a branch of the sacred Bo tree at Kotatena temple. The vessel left at nine o'clock last night.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as disclosed in the Report and Accounts covering the half-year ended with the 30th June last, may be regarded as highly satisfactory, and redound to the credit of the Management, who are entitled to public congratulation on the results that have been attained. The address of the Chairman, Mr. Courtenay Wright, at the annual meeting of the Bank held last Thursday evening, was a masterly resumé of matters that required explanation, and it must be admitted that where he had a bad case to explain he handled the situation adroitly and made out the best possible case for the Bank. It is necessary, however, to draw attention to the fact that Mr. Wright's period of office as Chairman did not commence until well into the latter half of the last half-year, and it is gratifying to find that the division of profits has been conserved by the best traditions of prudence and discretion; for with a 12 per cent. result and a strong Reserve Fund being built up from year to year, the shareholders, on the one hand, have no cause for dissatisfaction, while, on the other hand, the public confidence becomes an equation of the strength of the Reserve that is accumulated year by year combined with the growth of the working capital. There is another feature of the Bank's affairs, arising out of the controversy that took place not long ago in the columns of the *Indian Investors' Referee*, which was directed against the proportions that had been reached by the item "Bills Discounted and Purchased" in the Bank's Weekly Statement, while at the same time loans had been refused in certain directions on Government Paper. The Chairman has made an excellent effort to justify these positions; but we think that the admission of the mistakes that have been made in these particulars—no matter what the causes—rather than a weak explanation, would have been the easier way out of the quandary. We are in knowledge of, at least, two Banks of the highest standing having been refused an advance against the deposit of Government Paper for comparatively small amounts—one of the advances asked for was, we believe, only Five Lakhs for possibly twenty-four hours! Such refusals are, in our opinion, indefensible, the more so as, on referring to the figures of December last, we find that the Cash Balances of the Bank of Bombay throughout the month averaged nearly 2½ crores, as follows:—2nd, Rs. 2,50,25,261; 9th, Rs. 2,23,51,365; 16th, Rs. 2,54,19,978; 23rd, Rs. 2,52,70,181; and 31st, Rs. 2,59,32,256—the rate of interest at the beginning of that month having been 6 per cent and at the close 8 per cent. Under these circumstances, the only conclusion that can be drawn is that the refusal was due to other than financial or business causes. The mere contradiction of a fact that is susceptible of proof does not in the least way alter the existence of such fact; and we think that the particular refusals to which we have referred, even though they may be the exceptions, point to the validity of the criticisms that have taken place. Indeed, while the Chairman is quite within his rights in taking shelter behind the protection that tradition and usage give him, in his objection to give reasons for the refusal of particular loans, those who are acquainted with the instances of refusal to which we refer are conscious that no explanation can justify or even extenuate them.

Then again, Mr. Wright refers to the Bank of Bombay not having a "Note Issue," and states that the Bank of England is able to lend very largely, and frequently does so without danger of its cash reserves being depleted: the two positions are quite dissimilar, for it has to be borne in mind that the Note Issue of the Bank of England is against Bullion and not the mere printing and placing in circulation of unsecured paper-money in an irresponsible manner. So much for the defence of the Bank's procedure during the period that Mr. Wright was not at the helm of its affairs. But after all, if it was necessary to observe a condition of preparedness for cash withdrawals as Mr. Wright has stated, would it not have been more within the accustomed lines of business if the Bank's funds had been employed in the first four items on the Asset side of the account rather than in "Bills Discounted and Purchased?" The former are always convertible, while the latter are not, especially (as has been stated) some at least of these Bills, which though ostensibly Three months' Bills, represent advances made for specified periods beyond three months on the condition that they shall be renewed every three months—a device which circumvents the law and therefore one that should not enter into the working of the premier Bank in Bombay. As to the remark, "that there is no certainty that the Government Treasury Balances would be made available to the Bank," it would seem that if the Bank's funds are absorbed in discharging the first of the functions that give it its existence as a Presidency Bank, namely, advances on Government Paper, it is not reasonable to suppose that the Government would not come forward and protect the character of its own securities and give them a liquid existence by supplying funds to enable the Bank to cope with a period of stress and stringency. There is this, however, in Mr. Wright's address which is an encouraging statement, that "for some weeks before and after attention was drawn to the amount of Bills Discounted and Purchased, the Bank's Weekly Statement showed an *almost continuous decline* in the total of Bills," and on reference to the last Weekly Statement we find that that item now represents only Rs. 1,92,46,229. As to the tangible character of the Bills that have existed, or are still existent, that is a matter which results must shew, without regard to whether the endorsements on them are two or more.

It cannot be denied that a singular influence has been at work hitherto in the Bank's affairs which has been a most pernicious one: that that influence is now a thing of the past is, perhaps, the most conspicious point on which the Bank of Bombay is to be congratulated, and if "the few irregular accounts in process of liquidation" do not result in a greater loss than Rs. 50,000—the estimate of Mr. Wright—then the Bank will not have paid too dearly for its experience. The fact still remains that some one is responsible for "the few irregular accounts" admitted to exist by Mr. Wright, and as a Bonus has been given to the staff, possibly those who are responsible for the dereliction of duty that has resulted in these "few irregular accounts" will not be included in the distribution and thus be patted on the back for their sins of omission or of commission. Another result of the meeting held on Thursday is that the mature remarks of Mr. Shapoorji—the *quondam* "Chartered Panegyrist of the Bank of Bombay, its Officers and Directors"—were received in a generous spirit, and that Mr. Wright very gracefully stated that they would receive the careful attention of the Directors. Generally, reading between the lines of Mr. Wright's address, we think that the public may rest assured that the irregularities that have existed in the past working of the Bank of Bombay have been brought under control and revision, and that they will cease to exist before the next annual meeting takes place under the Chairmanship of Mr. Wright, whose candour in the few admissions he has made must draw the respect and confidence of the public towards him and also towards the institution that he is now steering, to which, with its management, we wish all success. We have been obliged to touch on one or two matters in course of our remarks that we would rather have left unnoticed, but public—not individual—interests form the work of the mission that we have to discharge; and though duty does at times place us in unpleasant positions, we feel that we discharge our obligations to the public and to our friends the better when, in matters of public importance, we deal with the facts and incidents before us purely in the light of their public character, and this we have tried to do in the present case. The "Dear Old Lady" who controls our finances is entitled to all our respect and esteem, which she has; and, therefore, all those who treat her with respect and esteem and nourish her strength in order to prolong her years become the objects of our special solicitude; and similarly, those whose influences are opposed to her existence naturally incur our resentment, and with this statement we propose to leave the issues to the future events.

THE WAR STORES COMMISSION.

THE War Stores Commission, which has just reported, was appointed in June of last year under a special act to investigate and report upon the allegations made in the report of the Committee, presided over by Sir W. F. Butler, in the previous month and all the circumstances connected with the contracts, sales and refunds to or by the contractors in South Africa or elsewhere, after the conclusion of peace and any previous transactions which might throw light on them and further to report on the responsibility of the persons concerned. The Commission was composed of Mr. Justice Farwell, the Right Honourable Sir G. Taubman-Goldie, Field Marshal Sir George White, Sir F. Mowatt and Mr. S. H. Morley. Prior to the appointment of the Commission, Sir R. Reid had moved a vote of censure on the Government, holding that the conduct of His Majesty's Government in connection with the supply and disposal or stores and the sales and refunds to contractors in South Africa at the end of the War and their failure to enquire promptly into and deal with those transactions, deserved the censure of the House. According to Mr. Brodrick, then Secretary of State for War, there existed an exaggerated idea of the loss sustained by the country through these sales and re-sales. The actual sales, which were the subject of the Butler enquiry, realised in all £718,000 and the actual contract price of the goods was £1,028,000, a loss of £310,000. Including freight and landing it resulted that goods which had cost us £1,270,000 had been sold at a loss of about 40 per cent. However as the inquiry of the Commission proceeded many strange revelations were made and we read that the report, which has just been issued, makes many adverse comments on the conduct of business in the supplies office at Pretoria. The lack of cohesion and inter-communication between the different Department and the War Office is condemned and six officers are named as having been guilty of corruption. The total preventible loss was between three-quarters and one and a quarter millions sterling. Mr. Bowles assessed the amount at six millions. However we are sorry to find that General Lyttelton is not held altogether blameless in the matter of the local contracts. Lord Kitchener recommended a system of local contracts as an experiment, but General Lyttelton and the officers committed the initial error of regarding the system as stamped with Lord Kitchener's authority and, therefore, to be carried out regardless of cost. Lord Kitchener, it will be remembered, appointed a financial adviser and a supervisor of sales to assist him in the matter of contracts. On the conclusion of peace the army was greatly overstocked, and consequently orders were at once issued to stop all contracts for purchase of supplies everywhere. Thus after peace was signed, there were no contracts for purchase to review until about October, when the local supply contract had been called for. These would, in the Transvaal, have come to the financial adviser for review unless, in the meantime, the circular was cancelled by the general officer commanding. The contention that the financial adviser and his office were not taken over by General Lyttelton, because he was not mentioned in General Kitchener's order, distributing certain executive staff officers to the new commands. A general takes over a going concern and all that is in it. Even if Lord Kitchener, as commanding in South Africa, had appointed an officer to certain duties, he would continue to perform those duties until General Lyttelton ordered him to cease. "How much more, then, would this hold when, as in the case of the financial adviser, the War Office had appointed?" The fact that Lord Kitchener did not mention the financial adviser in his order could not cancel a War Office appointment. If, in the three commands, the principle that only the staffs he had named in his order were taken over and allowed to act, and all others ceased to exist, chaos must have reigned, but this contention seems only to be put forward in the case of the financial adviser. Lord Kitchener further in his evidence said that when he left Africa he did not contemplate the sales department established by him coming to a close, as actually happened, in about four months and while a great mass of surplus supplies remained unsold. But the telegram as to the scheme and the connection with it of Lord Kitchener and General Lyttelton is not quite clear.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

The Anglo-Indian Association has addressed the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on the subject of rent, and it is a matter in which Calcutta and Bombay can join hands without any *arriere pensee*. No little weight is lent to the appeal by reference to the fact, announced some time ago, that Government contemplates building residences for the class of its officials who, perhaps, suffer least from this cause and can best afford high rents. In Calcutta rents have risen rapidly and are now double what they were a few years ago, while building sites, following suit, have risen so that those which twenty years ago were valued at Rs. 20,000 have risen to Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, and even Rs. 1,50,000, while the rents of rooms occupied by the coolies and servant class have risen in the same preposterous proportion. In Bombay the increase of rents is such as to be a serious menace to the City's prosperity. With increasing competition, salaries have had anything but a tendency to increase, and against this has to be placed the growth in the cost of living. When one considers that, in the pleasantest suburbs of the greatest City in the world, it is possible to rent a house, of eight rooms and a small garden, for from forty to sixty pounds a year, fitted with conveniences of all kinds, of which the Indian landlord has never even heard, in many cases, it becomes apparent how absurd it is that a three roomed flat or bungalow, little larger, on the outskirts of the City, should cost anything from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 a month. We know that the population of Bombay is increasing and with a growth in the wealth of the town, as represented by its trade, must come further increase in the population which must live in certain areas. At the present rate, however, it will not be long before the cost of living in Bombay, as judged by the first charge on income, will be, practically, impossible. It needs no long consideration to see what would have been the fate of the trade of the port and City had it not been for British enterprise or to, see how essential its English backing is to it now. The result can only be that a climax will be reached when Government will have to step in by devising some means of reducing land and rents to their proper values. That there will be an outcry is inevitable, but, as with everything else, artificial prices must in the end fall to their proper level.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Egypt with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant left Suez at 1 p.m. on Thursday.

THERE will be a Dinner Party at the Viceregal Lodge on Thursday, August 16th.

SIR W. R. BURKITT arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's steamer Oriental from England.

THE P. and O. s.s. Devanha with the China Mails left Colombo on August 9th, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday.)

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Himalaya with the homeward Mails of the 4th instant arrived at Aden at 8 p. m. on Thursday.

THE death of Lady Curzon finds many references in the papers, received by this mail, published too soon to make any reference in the previous week. Amongst them is the ***Bystander*** which produces an excellent portrait of the late Vicereine taken by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. Several interesting views are given in connection with the Dreyfus trial but, perhaps, best of all to Anglo-Indians are the views which make one paraphrase the well-known quotation to "Oh to be in England now that August's here" which is more than justified by the reading matter on what is happening halfway round the world.

GEORGE Howlett, aged 71, of Stokenchurch, is the proud possessor of a suit which he boasts he has "wored" for 48 years. He also has a watch 46 years old, which he still wears; he smokes a pipe brought from the Crimean War; and sports a "neck handkercher" which is almost as old as his suit.

ANOTHER bevy of American beauties are on their way to England. This year's consignment consists of thirty-two belles from Kentucky, Ohio, and California. They have been elected by popular vote. The man from Cook's who is personally conducting them says that he anticipates no difficulty in the management of the beautiful thirty-two.

A GOLD Coast journal, describing a wedding, mentions the subsequent banquet and adds: "It is reported that most of the gentlemen who attended refreshed themselves avariciously, and the manner in which they acted does not speak very well of their gentlemanly principles. Those gentlemen may please beware to avoid a repetition on future occasions."

AN interesting story has leaked out in connection with the Orange celebration of the 12th in co. Armagh. An accident happened to the drum belonging to the Orange Lodge in Newtown Hamilton. Thereupon the master of the lodge obtained the loan of the drum of the Nationalist Robert Emmet Band of Newtown Hamilton, and the 12th was accordingly fittingly celebrated.

Two London ladies—Miss Louisa Murray and Miss Rhoda Hindley—have made a notable contribution to mountaineering records. They went over the whole range of the French and Swiss Alps, from Grenoble to Zermatt, climbed twenty peaks, and for several weeks together lived at altitudes over 3,000 feet. They were accompanied by a guide, and took with them their own clothes and provisions.

BACK in the thirties, the legend runs, the crew of a pirate ship called the "Young Constitution," harried by "British men-of-war," landed on the lonely island of Alboran, in the Mediterranean, and buried jewels and gold to the value of a million. Subsequently they were captured and hanged to a man, a lad named Robinson being spared. He entered the service of a military officer, and years after told him the secret of the island. A syndicate of modern treasure-hunters, who left Plymouth in a yacht some weeks ago with the object of recovering the missing million, have come away empty-handed. They turned Alboran upside down, without result, and are convinced that the treasure is a myth.

IN an article in the "Nineteenth Century" Major General Sir Alexander B. Tulloch refers to the wonderful energy and push of the Japanese manufacturer. "In articles of ordinary use, such things as cricket bats and tennis racquets made in Japan are, in Australia," he writes, "cutting out similar articles made in England. Last summer, when in the Highlands, I was informed that a consignment of Japanese-made nail brushes, similar to English ones, had actually found its way to a town in the East of Scotland. I found Japanese boots made to measure when I was in Yokohama so good that I now get my boots from Japan by parcel post. The material—American leather—and the make are both excellent; the price, including carriage, just one-half of what I have hitherto paid for similar boots in London." Here is another instance, though not so new:—"Some fifteen years ago, when there was a possibility of the manufacturers of warlike stores being too busy in England to supply what we might require in Australia, I got our Minister of Defence in Victoria to try what Japan could do in making rifles to special patterns. We sent a cadet's rifle (Francott) and a Wilkinson officer's sword. In a wonderfully short time we got a dozen perfectly made rifles at the same price we had hitherto given, and a dozen swords, quite equal to the Wilkinson, for £1 each—just one-third of our contract price for the same article from England."

INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Morley's Statement.

NARROW MAJORITY.

IN the House of Commons, on July 20, before a sparse attendance of Members Mr. Morley moved his first Indian Budget, a summary of which has already appeared in our columns.

Mr. Morley said he was afraid he must ask for a considerable draft on the patience of the House while he explained the Indian accounts and gave some indication of the future policy of the Government with regard to India. The occasion was not an unimportant one. This was a new Parliament, and he hoped and believed that it had a long life before it. (Ministerial cheers.) It recognised to the full its share of the responsibility for the government of India. India, he thought, held one of the three or four master-keys to the strength of Great Britain. There were some people to whom Indian policy meant the North-West Frontier, some to whom it meant Persia, others to whom it meant opium—(laughter, and "Hear, hear")—but the subject required a far more comprehensive survey and demanded a greater sense of proportion. Not one of the subjects that had engaged the attention of the House this session—education, taxation, foreign relations, the Army, the Fleet, North Africa, South Africa—exceeded in moment and importance the wisdom or unwisdom of the policy to be pursued in India. (Cheers.) He invited the House to notice the great transformation in their foreign policy which had taken place since the days of Mr. Canning, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Castlereagh. They were now no longer concerned in dynastic quarrels, nor even in territorial divisions in Europe. Whether for good or ill, they saw their policy transformed into an Asiatic policy. He thought that three or four years ago they took a very bad, false step in South Africa which had landed them in inextricable confusion. (Ministerial cheers.) That was bad enough, but a really false step in India would land them in confusion far more dire and disastrous. (Ministerial cheers.) The interest of the people of England in India was supposed to be languid. The benches opposite the Imperial party—(Ministerial ironical laughter, and an Hon. Member, "Six of them")—showed their interest in by far the greatest of all Imperial questions to be languid. (Hear, hear.) He did not think the interest of the country in India was languid, but even if it were there were some pretty obvious reasons for it. The subject was very intricate, the terms were unfamiliar, the whole field was vast, distant, and, even to those concerned with it, very dim. Though, in the past, India had been the subject of some of the very hardest fights in their party history, he was glad to think that at this moment India was

"IN NO SENSE A PARTY QUESTION."

Mr. Hardie had a motion on the paper to place the salary of the Secretary of State upon the estimates, but a vote taken on any proposal to reduce that salary could be nothing else but a party vote. To subject the details of Indian administration to the supervision and criticism of the House of Commons would lower the subject and expose the Indian Government to a kind of criticism which would do harm rather than good. He thought, however, it would be of the greatest advantage to have a discussion out of Supply on such questions as Indian education and the partition of cost of military operations between India and England. (Cheers.) He had a shrewd suspicion that that charge was not in all respects equitable, and he would gladly hear the opinion of the House upon that matter. If the string of amendments on the notice-paper meant anything, they meant that the Government of India by this country was rather a dead failure. (Mr. Lupton, Hear, hear.) He did not believe a word of it. (Cheers.) Everything, however, was capable of improvement. Remarking that the figures he was about to submit to the House were cheerful and encouraging, Mr. Morley said that:—

In 1904-5 the revenue of India was £49,000,000, the expenditure £46,000,000, and the surplus £3,400,000.

In 1905-6 the revenue was £48,500,000, the expenditure £46,750,000, and the surplus £1,800,000.

In the current year the estimated revenue was £48,800,000 and the estimated expenditure £41,000,000 giving an estimated surplus of £8,000,000.

SURPLUSES AND TAXATION.

With these surplusses they could remit taxation. The salt-tax, which he regarded as of very great importance—(cheers)—had been reduced since 1903-4, at a cost to the revenue of £2,000,000; rates had been reduced by £690,000; and remissions of income-tax represented £200,000. As to the salt duty, he could not regard with satisfaction, or even with patience, the continuation on a high scale of a tax upon a prime necessity of life. (Ministerial cheers.) He was glad to think that the financial member of the Viceroy's Council hoped to make a further reduction in the salt-tax, although he could not go so far as he (Mr. Morley) should like, and sweep the thing away altogether. In connection with the Indian State railways, he would make a present to his Socialist friends. In India the State undertook, not only railways but, gigantic operations for the direct development of the economic resources of the country.

Under the three heads of railways, canals, and forests, the net revenue five years ago was only £2,750,000, whereas to-day these Socialistic operations yielded £5,109,000.

The Indian railway system included nearly 30,000 miles, and was growing at the rate of 1,000 miles a year. In 1905, 250,000,000 passengers were carried, and 56,000,000 tons of goods and the average charge for passengers was one-fifth of a penny a mile, and the average charge for goods was a halfpenny per ton. (Cheers and laughter.) The heads of departments in this country—the Board of Trade, for instance, might consider whether they could reduce railway rates and charges to something like these figures. (Laughter.)

THE PROFITS OF RAILWAYS.

Twenty years ago the loss to the State on the national railways was four millions. Then it fell gradually, till in 1889 and 1900 they paid to the extent of £70,000 and in 1905 and 1906 the profit amounted to two millions. He asked the House to consider the economic and beneficent effect of this. They had been able to promote migration, which was of peculiar importance to India, where some districts were poor and others less poor; and further, there was the rapid and satisfactory increase in commerce, in the value of exports and imports, and all these commercial increases would have been impossible except for the railways. There were also other advantages, political and social, which were due to the extension of the railway system. India was not, as had been represented, a piece of inert and lifeless machinery, but contained the principles of a great and vital scheme of government, although that scheme might have defects.

The capital expenditure upon canals and irrigation in 1906 and 1907 amounted to twenty-six millions, bringing in a revenue of 7¾ per cent. in the present year.

The forests of India consisted of 250,000 square miles area, and from them they got 66,000,000 cubic feet of timber, and there was an increase of the net forest revenue in five years of more than £600,000.

In most countries a prominent place was given to the horrible, spectral figure of debt, but in India that was not the case.

On March 31st, 1905, total debt was £214,000,000, but of that sum £154,000,000 was on account of railway and irrigation works, which were productive, and left only £60,000,000 as ordinary debt.

The net charge on railways was £800,000, but they yielded a revenue of £3,102,000 which covered the interest on the ordinary debt about four times over.

There had been a good deal of controversy on the point as to whether exports or imports were the most trustworthy sign of prosperity. Happily in India it did not matter a pin whether the exports or imports were considered.

In ten years the exports had increased from £73,000,000 to £105,500,000, while the imports had risen from £46,250,000 to £68,750,000.

EXTRAVAGANT GOVERNMENT.

The value of gold and silver mines outside the currency had increased by nine millions in the last five years. That India was a poor country he did not deny; that the system of government was costly he knew; that it was extravagant he suspected, (laughter)—but there was not one of those three things he would not say of his own country. (Cheers.) But there were marked signs of improvement in the country, as was shown by the evidence of local observers. The railways had been the means of bringing about many changes in social life. This was shown by the popularity of such new-fangled inventions as the sewing machine and the machinery for crushing sugarcane, while for lighting purposes where vegetable oil was once used now the mineral oil, which was cheap and powerful was substituted. In the cotton mills there had been extraordinary improvements. With regard to Indian relations to Free Trade, Lord George Hamilton, when he was Secretary of State for India, had said that India was one of the most powerful exponents against setting up a preferential tariff. That was also said in an important despatch from Lord Curzon, and in mentioning the name of that distinguished man, he could not but refer to Lord Curzon's self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of India. He had also to express the deep sympathy of the House with the cruel blow that had made Lord Curzon's heart desolate. (Hear, hear.) He was not going to labour the question of Free Trade in India, but in this controversy lay the growth of her commerce If the market for India's food stuffs and raw material and her spice and oils failed her, how was she to bear the weight of her obligations? In 1905 and 1906 the export trade was £105,000,000, and her imports £69,000,000.

Of this £105,000,000 the United Kingdom only took 25 per cent. The other three-quarters was to the States of Europe and the Far East and countries bordering on the Indian Ocean. Was India to discriminate in favour of three-quarters of her customers in order to satisfy one quarter? (Opposition cheers.) As an illustration, in the last four years Germany's bill for Indian produce had risen from six millions to ten millions per annum. The value of German goods had only risen two millions to two and a half millions. Dealing with military expenditure, he said he had drawn a rosy view of the prospects of India, but there was the shadow contained in the figures relating to

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

There had been an increase in the Indian Army in the last ten years of 4,147 men, and the expenditure had risen from about fifteen millions to eighteen millions, an increase of £3,000,000. £1,850,000 went to expenditure and the remainder to special expenditure. One million was caused by extra pay given to the non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army by the late Government, and this was the responsibility which neither Governors, nor governed in India had a shadow of responsibility for, as the additional expense rose from a change of social conditions which made the increase necessary. The special military expenditure was associated with the changes introduced by Lord Kitchener, and in his (Mr. Morley's) opinion, the country had every reason to be satisfied with the position which the Government took up in his (Mr. Morley's) despatch of March last. He was engaged in active correspondence with the Government of India upon the various questions as to the special military expenditure involved in Lord Kitchener's scheme, and until that correspondence, which also involved decisions to be taken by the Imperial Defence Committee, was matured he did not think he could say anything on the subject that would be very profitable to the House. It was contended that a scheme had been adopted costing seventeen millions a year on an army provided with second-rate guns, with too few officers, with bad transports, with defective organisation and inadequate reserve of stores, whereas by spending £2,000,000 extra for five years and one million and a half as recurring charge for a certain number of years they would avoid all those mischiefs and shortcomings. This was the military defence, but behind it there lay a great number of disputable facts, inferences, and conclusions. He was not going to pledge himself to any lines so far as the present Budget was concerned. He hoped the House would not consider that arrogance on his part; on the contrary, it was modesty. (Laughter.) He would not go into dangerous questions without making perfectly sure that he had all the information he could possibly get.

He had heard thousands of times that India was an insoluble problem. The man who ran away from problems called insoluble was not fit for politics. (Hear, hear.) He had found that what was called an insoluble problem was for the most part nothing more than a problem wrongly stated.

THE RULERS OF INDIA.

They were a new Parliament, and he invited them to look at the India of to-day with a clear, firm and steadfast gaze. He had been in office only a very few months, but he had lost no opportunity of placing himself in contact with as many people as possible from India, of every type and class, likely to take every different point of view. He had met native rulers, and sometimes thought that we had made a mistake in not attaching the full weight that we ought to attach to these powerful men as standing forces in India. He had met military officers and men who were described as "sun-dried bureaucrats," and he had discovered that the "sun-dried bureaucrat was a man eminent for his experience, knowledge, and responsibility, faithfully and honourably discharged. He would not dogmatise about India. The man who dogmatised in politics was not the wisest of men. The man who dogmatised about India—he threw this out for use in the afternoon's discussion—was a pure simpleton (Laughter). He had done his best to read the signs of to-day in India and it was for the India of to-day that the Government and this House were responsible. What he discerned were not the elements of an urgent crisis. There was no demand for violent or startling changes or new despartures, but what he saw was that a stage had been reached in the gradual and inevitable working out of Indian policy which made it wise, and in the natural order of things, that we should advance with a firm, courageous, and intrepid step some paces along the path of continuous and rational improvement in the Indian Government system.

THE CONGRESS.

How could they expect anything else after many years' education in Western literature and ideas? Then there was the Congress. He did not know that he agreed with all the Congress desired, but he wished to say that he did not think that because a man was dissatisfied or discontented he was disaffected. (Hear, hear.) If there were disaffection, and there might be, he was not going to play the game of disaffection by exaggeration of trifles or by over-readiness to scent mischief. It was said that what was wanted was more sympathy. By sympathy he did not understand mere mawkish sentimentality, but a manly desire to comprehend these men whom we had, for good or for evil, undertaken to govern. (Hear, hear.) After all, there was a root of statesmanship as well as of humanity, and the House could apply the well-known lines to our Indian fellow-subjects:

"Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions?"

That was what he would like to make the foundation of the education of our "competition Wallahs" who go out to India. He would like them to feel that. It was well said that great thoughts came from the heart. It was a beautiful expression, but he would like to add to it a little prosaic rider—"Great thoughts come from the heart, but they must go round by the head." He should not be taken as indicating for one moment that he believed they could transplant British institutions wholesale into India. It was fantastic and ludicrous to dream that, and he was not sure, if they could do it, that it would be a good thing. They had to adapt their institutions to the conditions of the country. But though it was not possible to transplant the venerable oak to India, it was quite possible to transplant the temper, maxims and principles of British institutions. They could act on and abide by those principles. In 1892 Mr. Gladstone said that in all the proposals for improving the Government of India the Government in India must have the carrying out of the reforms. He believed that to be the true view, and he felt that the House would rejoice that he was authorised to state on his full responsibility that the Government of India was in full sympathy with the necessities of the day and the hour.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

They were in earnest in the direction he had indicated, but there must be no hurry or precipitancy which would set back. The time given to the discussion of the Budget in Calcutta had hitherto been rather a scandal. There was also the matter of moving amendments to the financial proposals of the Viceroy and his advisers. Then there was the question of the extension of the representative element in the legislative council. These were points bearing closely on the debate, and he was glad to say—

That the Governor-General was about to appoint—by this time, perhaps, had appointed—a small committee from his executive council to consider what reforms in this direction could expediently be carried out.

He hoped to be able to make a definite statement as to the result at which the committee had arrived before the end of the autumn session. Another point was the appointment of Indians to high offices. A definite move ought to be made with a view to giving competent, tried, and able men the same access to higher posts in the Indian Administration that was given to our own men. The House would perhaps like to hear the famous proclamation of Queen Victoria in 1858:

"It is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to office in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by education, ability and integrity duly to discharge."

The words "so far as may be" had been misinterpreted. He did not believe that the Ministers who advised Queen Victoria in framing one of the most memorable documents in our history intended these words, which were practical common-sense and wisdom—to be construed in a narrow, literal, restricted, and, he might add, pettyfogging spirit. The Governor-General of to-day was a man of firm texture of mind, and had no intention of riding off on the narrow evasion of the obvious spirit of the promise, which was as wise and politic as it was just. It was quite certain, at all events, for as long a period as his imagination could pierce, that our Government in India must partake, and partake in no small degree, of the personal and almost absolute character.

He did not know whether there was in history any other case of an autocratic person or bureaucratic Government co-existing with free speech and free right of meeting. There was no reason why they should not strive and persist in the experiment that there could be strong and effective administration, with free speech and the right of meeting. The policy was noble, and the task was arduous, and because it was noble and arduous he recommended the policy to the House. (Loud cheers.)

NATIVES AND HIGHER ADMINISTRATION.

Earl Percy did not dissent from the proposition that more Indians should be employed in the higher posts of the Administration, which had been the view of successive Secretaries of State. It was not a question of a bar of colour at all, but the only qualification was a test, partly of education, partly of character and experience. No doubt in time there would be a larger proportion of natives possessing the training fitting them for administrative posts. (Hear, hear.) He associated himself with the eloquent words in which the right hon. gentleman expressed sympathy with Lord Curzon. The death of Lady Curzon would be felt as a very real personal loss by India as a whole,

(Concluded on page 6).

THE IDIAN EGISLATURE.

MR. GHALE'S SCHEME BEIN CONSIDERED.

A ular Opposition.

SENSF RESPONSIBILITY LACKING.

[THH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON AUGUST, 10.

The *Times* ipecial article thinks it probable that the policyich the Committee of the Viceroy's Council iscussing is the same that was enunciated in Gokhale's address to Congress. The effect thewould be to establish a regular opposition whusiness will be to oppose Government, but it is to doubt whether there is place for a regular dition in an absolute Government. A Constitutioiovernment provides for periodic changes of Miy, but this is impossible in India. The oppositionld not acquire a soberness and a sense of respoity which knowledge may not come of itself which power alone can give. Thus the scheould generate steam without the provision of s valves.

THE ECATION CONTROVERSY.

Exrdinary Position.

PRESENTLL MAY BE DROPPED.

EFFEOF THE APPEAL CASE.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The new dpment of the Education Bill controversy is buniversally discussed.

Probably, tnal appeal will be made to the House of Loput meanwhile a general feeling prevails that judgment given by the Appeal Court paves tay for a settlement, the present Bill being d d in favour of a new measure dealing only the position of teachers.

CORRECTION.

Reuter wircorrection of the telegram sent, announcing result of the appeal yesterday. The error watained in the phrase :—"Does not oblige the authorities to pay for religious instruction novided in the schools." The correction substitut to pay the teachers in the nonprovided sch'

HEAV PURCHASES OF SILVEIY UNITED STATES.

100,000 nces Required Weekly.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

A telegrafom Washington states that the United Statessury resumes the purchases of silver bullion subsidiary coinage on the 15th inst. One hud thousand ounces will be required weekly. understood that the Treasury has obtained contf considerable amounts for future delivery withew to not disturbing the market.

THEEAL POACHERS.

AmericSteamers Registered in Japan.

REPORTE NGLO-AMERICAN CREW.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

A telegram New York says that Professor Ellfott, the wnown sealing authority, declares that the Aleuraiding schooners are owned by America or Cla and registered in Japan in order to evade resibility, and are captained and officered by Eshmen and Americans.

THE RSIAN REVOLUTION.

Numlof Arrests Increasing.

GREAT CFURE OF REVOLUTIONY ARMAMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Large storf arms, bombs, and proclamations have been seizat St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The number arrests is constantly increasing.

THE M. C. AND AUSTRALIA.

NTeam to be Sent.

INVITATI DEFINITELY DECLINED.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The Maryleb Cricket Club has finally refused the invitation end a Cricket Team to Australia.

THEREEK MINERS.

Strike Ends.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The strike rong the Miners at Laurium in Greece has en.

THETIBET TREATY.

Ft Text Published.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The text ofe Tibetan Treaty of the 27th April has been puthed, the provisions of which are fully covered the statement of Earl Fitzmaurice on 1st May.

[In the He of Lords on Tuesday, May 1. The Marquess of hsdowne asked whether the Chinese Government h given adhesion to the Tibet Convention of 1904, a if the Under Secretary could state the terms upowhich the adhesion was given. Lord Fitzmaurice id :—"In reply to the question, of which I receit private notice, I am glad to be able to inform youlordships that negotiations have been for some timcroceeding with regard to the adhesion of China tohe Convention between this country and Tibet, arhave proved successful. The Convention betweenGreat Britain and China, which was signed at Pen on April 27, secures the adhesion of China to theonvention established with Tibet in 1904. The text of e Convention has not yet been received, but it wilbe laid before Parliament in due course. The Converon does not, however, alter tne arrangements arrid at under the Convention with Tibet as confirmed l the Government of India. It contains an engagent on our part not to encroach on Tibetan territory, r to interfere in the government of Tibet, the Govenment of China undertaking not to allow any foreh State to interfere in the government or internal ministration of Tibet. It also states that we do n seek for ourselves any of the concessions mentione in Article IX. of the Convention with Tibet which we denied to any other State or to the subjects of any ther State. The Convention with China does not altthe amount of the Tibetan indemnity in any way."]

THE WAR STORES ENQUIRY.

COMMISSION'S REPORT PUBLISHED.

Six Officers Blamed.

FULL DISCLOSURES OF CONTRACTORS' METHODS.

LORD KITCHENER'S SCHEME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The report of the War Stores Commission has been published. It makes many adverse comments on the conduct of business in the Supplies Office at Pretoria, and says there was an undoubted tendency to favour certain Contractors. It discloses the contrivances whereby Contractors and Non-Commissioned Officers robbed the Army of large sums; but, notwithstanding the losses incurred by inept management, there is no evidence of corruption among the Commissioned Officers, except in the case of six, who are named. It fully admits General Lyttelton's difficulties, but mentions a case, such as carrying out the system of local contracts at all costs, where the responsibilities would rest with him.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The War Stores Commission Report estimates the total preventible loss after the conclusion of peace at between three-quarters and one and a quarter million sterling.

It condemns the deplorable lack of cohesion and inter-communication between the different Departments and the War Office, as evidenced by the inexplicable abandonment of Lord Kitchener's arrangements.

It regrets that, on Lord Kitchener's return to England, he was not invited to discuss the disposal of the surplus stores with the responsible authorities.

Lord Kitchener recommended a system of local contracts as an experiment, but General Lyttelton and the officers committed the initial error of regarding the system as stamped with Lord Kitchener's authority and therefore to be carried out regardless of cost.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE WELSH CHURCH.

Dis-Establishment and Dis-Endowment Promised.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Wrexham, said that a measure for Dis-establishment and Dis-endowment of the Welsh Church would be passed before the present Parliament had ended.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Charge of Illegal Methods.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The Standard Oil Company has been indicted at Chicago on a charge of illegally receiving rebates from the railroads.

THE PREMIER'S HOLIDAY.

Departure for Marienbad.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has started for Marienbad.

THE COMING VISIT OF THE AMIR.

A Motor for the Durbar.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Lord Minto has ordered a six-cylinder Napier Motor Car, of the latest type, to be sent to India for the Durbar to the Amir at Rawalpindi.

[It will be remembered that on July 23rd we published a telegram from our Poona Correspondent, stating definitely that the Amir would visit India and that arrangements were being made for the moving of troops for the Manœuvres. Semi-denials of definite arrangements have since been made at Simla; but our information was obtained from a thoroughly reliable source and the above telegram, confirms the announcement we first made.]

THE INCREASE IN BRITISH EXPORTS.

A New Record Established.

GROWTH OF THE TEXTILE TRADES.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The total British exports for July amount to £33,442,962 and are the largest yet recorded. The increases include £2,161,173 in textile trades.

DEMAND FOR GILT-EDGED SECURITIES.

France and Russia Purchase Heavily.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

A notable feature in yesterday's Stock Exchange business was the large purchases of gilt-edged securities for investment for the French and Russians.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL.

Presentation of Prizes by Lady Ibbetson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

On Friday, August 24, Lady Ibbetson will present prizes for flower collections and needlework at the Auckland House School in Simla.

THE SIMLA GAIETY THEATRE.

Barrie's "Quality Street" Staged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

Last evening Mr. J. M. Barrie's play "Quality Street" was performed at the Gaiety Theatre The principal performers were Mrs. and Miss Irvine, Miss Somers Clark, and Captain English.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Amending the Excise Act

TO COMBAT COCAINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

Lord Minto presided at the Meeting of the Legislative Council this morning, at Viceregal Lodge. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, in introducing the Bill to Amend the Excise Act of 1896, said:—

My Lord,—I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to Amend the Excise Act of 1896. The object of the Bill is to give power to the Local Governments of the Provinces to which the Act applies to control the trade in cocaine. During the last few years we have received evidence that the consumption of this drug, in various parts of India, is spreading to an extent far beyond what can be ascribed to legitimate medicinal purposes. Thus, while the Bombay Government have reported that a large firm of Chemists in Bombay only sell about six ounces of Cocaine annually, for purely medicinal purposes, we have lately had information of single consignments of hundreds of ounces supplied to chemists and others, in various places in the Punjab. The Local Government of the latter province has reported that the spread of the cocaine habit, especially in the larger cities, "constitutes a most serious danger, to avert which, both European and Native opinion agree that prompt action should be taken. The cocaine thus procured appears to be used largely as a stimulant, as an intoxicant and occasionally, as an aphrodisiac. We know from medical authorities that its use for these purposes is deleterious, and may even, in the case of persons of delicate constitution, cause risk of death. Our object is, therefore, to enable cocaine to be dealt with as an intoxicating drug within the purview of the Excise Law, and thus to enable the strict control which that law allows in respect of persons licensed to sell it and in regard to the amount which buyers may possess. Now the wording of the Excise Acts of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal has already enabled this action to be taken. Cocaine has been notified as an "intoxicating drug" within one or other of these Acts since 1900 in Bengal, since 1903 in Bombay and since 1905 in Madras, and its sale has been confined in those provinces to approved chemists, druggists or medical practitioners with the intentions that they shall supply it only for medical purposes. It is now most desirable that similar action should be taken under the Indian Excise Act (1) 12 of 1896, which applies to the rest of India. Unfortunately while this Act gives full powers of control in respect to "intoxicating drugs" these, as defined in its Section 3 (i) (ii), are hemp drugs only.

We now propose to amend the definition so as to include any other drug which the Local Government may by notification declare to be included therein. This will empower the Governments of the provinces, to which the Act applies, to deal with Cocaine in the same way as is done in the three large provinces of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. The remaining provisions of the Bill are formal and technical, and their objects is sufficiently explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which I shall lay on the table.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson, introducing the Bill to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act 1884, said:—

Its purport will be welcomed by every one and it is fully set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. This Statement runs: "Under the law, as it at present stands, Local Governments are required to submit all rules under the Land Improvement Loans act 1883, and the Agriculturists Loans Act 1884 for the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. In a recent resolution the Government of India have clearly laid down the lines upon which the *takavi* system of State loans to agriculturists should be worked, and it is now considered sufficient to retain only a general control of the Governor-General in Council such as is proposed in the amendment to Section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act 1883 and to Section 4 (i) of the Agriculturists Loans Act 1884 without requiring the rules made by the Local Governments to be submitted for his previous sanction. The opportunity has also been taken to unfetter the discretion of Local Governments as regards certain matters under the Land Improvement Loans Act, by omitting references to the Governor General-in-Council, in certain sections of the Acts."

The Council then adjourned till the 31st August

THE OPIUM ADULTERATION CASE.

Evidence of Colonel Little, I. M. S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 10.

The hearing of the Opium Adulteration Case was resumed yesterday, in the Hyderabad City Criminal Court. Colonel Little, of the Indian Medical Service (Retired) was called as a defence witness, and gave evidence from a seat on the Bench. Witness stated that he was an M. D. of the Irish University, and had held the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner of the Berars for seventeen years, that he was also the Principal Medical, Officer of the Hyderabad Contingent, and officiated twice as Residency Surgeon, and, previous to retiring, was Inspector-General of Hospitals in Burma. He had occasion to deal with Opium as a special subject, and had sat on the hemp and drugs Commission. Opium, he said, contained 26 per cent. of vegetable matter, and also contained gum. There was generally 40 to 50 per cent. of rubbish in all opium, but that quantity would be more in the cheaper kinds of Indian opium. The opium of Malwa was considered of least value. He knew how opium was manufactured. It contained minerals, such as ammonia and lime. A layman, he said, could not detect impurities in opium, nor could an examination of the rubbish, after separating it from good opium, furnish a test as to the quality of the latter. A layman could not give an opinion on the quality of opium, nor could an ordinary Doctor detect impurities. This could only be done by an Analytical Chemist. Further, in his opinion, neither gum nor 'bhang' could be detected in opium. Continuing, he stated that a layman could not tell whether there was 'ganja,' 'bhang,' strychnine, or "sangzeera" (which latter, he explained, was soap-stone) mixed in the opium he smoked or ate. Opium-eaters, the witness asserted, were not reliable persons to give evidence, as their nervous system and mental and moral faculties suffered from the habit.

In cross-examination through an Interpreter, Colonel Little said that he had never witnessed the process of manufacture in Bengal or Malwa. He could not say how many kinds of opium there were. There was a difference between 'bhang' and opium—the first was exciting and the second a sedative. He would not necessarily call opium bad, because it contained 40 or 50 per cent. of extraneous matter. All opium, which came into the market contained this admixture.

Dr. Jivanjee was the next witness. He said that he was an L. M. and S. of the Madras University, and had been practising for seventeen years, during which time he dealt largely with opium. After opium was boiled down, there was a residue of rubbish to the extent of 65 per cent. It would be difficult, he said, to discern the presence of "sangzeera" in opium, and it would certainly be beyond the powers of a layman to do so. The quality of opium could not be ascertained from an examination of the rubbish. It was only by the amount of morphine present that the quality could be determined, and that only a qualified Analyst could detect impurites. Malwa opium, he concluded, was inferior. In cross-examination witness stated that he was unable to say how many kinds of opium there were, but the process of manufacture determined the quality. In the best opium there was 65 per cent. of rubbish. Witness then proceeded to describe the different effects of 'bhang' and opium, and the impossibility of detecting adulterants.

The case was then adjourned.

THE villagers of old-world Roydon, in Essex, saw a little terrier lying on a grave in the churchyard. It was the grave of its mistress, a lady who had lived some miles away. She had been buried three weeks. The terrier stayed there all night, and at length had to be taken away forcibly.

SIR BAMPFYLDE'S FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

Mahomedan Prayer for Retention.

THE GUEST OF THE ACTING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, AUGUST 10.

Ths Musalman Community of Chittagong at their meeting, held on the 8th instant, expressed their heart-felt regret at the report of His Honour Sir Bampfylde Fuller's untimely resignation, and decided that His Excellency the Viceroy be solicited to retain Sir Bampfylde's services.

THE HON'BLE MR. HARE'S DEPARTURE FOR ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

It has been arranged that the Hon'ble Mr. Hare will leave Calcutta on the 15th instant and take over the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam on the 17th instant. Sir Bampfylde Fuller has arranged to spend a few days in Calcutta as the guest of the Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, before leaving for Home.

THE LATE MR. W. C. BONNERJEE.

Large Meeting at Madras.

CONDOLENCE WITH THE FAMILY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 10.

A largely attended Public Meeting of the Hindu citizens of Madras was held yesterday evening, at the Pachaiyappah Hall to express sympathy with the members of the late Mr. Bonnerjee's bereaved family, and to place on record its sense of the loss which the country has sustained by his death. The Hall was crowded to overflowing. The leading members of the Indian community were present, including Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, C. I. E., who was unanimously voted to the chair.

The Chairman opened the Meeting with a long speech delivered in feeling terms.

Dr. T. M Nair, moved the principal resolution which ran as follows:—

"That this Meeting of the citizens of Madras places on record its sense of profound sorrow at the death of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, whose great services for the political advancement of the Indian community the country will ever gratefully remember. That this Meeting further resolves to convey its condolence to the members of his family in their sad bereavement."

The Resolution was carried unanimously, the audience remaining standing.

THE RAILWAY STRIKES.

The East Indian Trouble.

OUTLOOK ON THE O. AND R. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

With reference to the telegram sent to the Railway Board, requesting the Board to intercede in the East Indian Railway troubles, the strikers received a reply yesterday. The Board regretted they could not interfere in the internal management of the Company.

With the solitary exception of ten or twelve men, all the strikers are still holding out. Nothing has transpired regarding their present movements. It is understood that a Railway Men's Union will shortly be formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 10.

The Guards on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway are still dissatisfied.

The proposals regarding rates of pay have been rejected by the men, who point out that the scheme for new mileage rates proposed by the Authorities instead of improving their condition would leave them worse off than at present.

CORONATION DAY PRESENTATIONS.

Long Service Medal to Madras Railway Volunteers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Ross Johnson, V. D., had the pleasing duty yesterday, at the Anniversary of the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor, of presenting the Long Service Medal to 15 men of the Madras Railway Volunteers.

THE MADRAS ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 10.

The Annual Rifle Meeting of the Madras Volunteer Guards commenced to-day at the St. Thome Rifle Ranges in fine weather. There was a large attendance of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Corps present.

Mrs. Formby, the wife of the Commandant, performed the ceremony of opening the Meeting by firing the first shot.

PUNJAB POLICE REFORMS.

Revised Salaries Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the Revised Rates of Pay for Officers of the Punjab Police, the sanction to take effect from the 1st of April, 1906.

SEASONAL RAINFALL RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

The Seasonal Rainfall Returns show that rainfall, from the beginning of May to date, has been normal over the greater part of India and Burma. It has been in excess in the Submontane Districts of the United Provinces to the West of of the Central Provinces and the Madras Coast, and has been in defect in the South and Centre of the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

THE DARJEELING MURDER CASE.

The "Statesman's" on Police Inefficiency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

Commenting on the Darjeeling murder case, the *Statesman* says the inference would seem to be that we require in India a body of skilled European as well as Native detectives—men of trained ability and good character who can be promptly despatched to any part of the country where exceptional acumen and judgment are required. It is plainly useless to rely on our present Police Force.

FICKLE SIMLA WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

After a brief break of about 24 hours, rain has again commenced here.

(For other Telegrams please see Supplement).

THE NAVAL REDUCTIONS.

FUTURE AND PRESENT.

MR. ROBERTSON'S SCHEME.

THE House of Commons, on July 27, went into Committee on the Navy Estimates and on a vote of £2,407,600, for the personnel of dockyards at home and abroad.

Mr. E. Robertson said he had to take the unusual course of making a short statement before the discussion began. The vote was the most important in the Navy Estimates. The aggregate of its various sections amounted to little less than fourteen millions, a sum almost equal to the whole of the Navy Estimates when he first went to the Admiralty. The provision for new construction ought to be taken, roughly, at £9,250,000 for the present year, and, in what he had called the kernel, there was an inner core, the new programme for the current year—that meant the ships which under the Estimates were to be laid down for the first time. The new construction, on the whole, must proceed, for ships needed repair, and ships begun must be finished. The new programme was always a plastic thing, and it was often either reduced and increased before being finally submitted to Parliament.

CUTTING DOWN THE BUILDING PLANS.

The present Estimates were formed in November last, and the present Government took them over from their predecessors. According to these proposals, they were to begin building, this year, four classes of new ships. Four of them were described as being armoured vessels, and this was much the most important part of the whole programme. There was no doubt it was intended these four armoured vessels would be of the "Dreadnought" type. Then there were to be five ocean-going destroyers, 12 coastal destroyers, and 12 submarines. The Board of Admiralty had given the most anxious consideration for the last five months to this new programme, and it was the unanimous opinion of the Board that the new programme should be reduced in the following particulars:—Instead of four "Dreadnoughts," they proposed to lay down only three (Ministerial cheers); instead of five ocean-going destroyers, it was proposed to lay down two (renewed cheers); they left the coastal destroyers at 12, but would reduce the number of submarines from 12 to 8.

FINANCIAL EFFECTS.

He would now state the financial effect of what the Government proposed. The old new programme only called for a trifling expenditure of £645,000 in this year's estimates; the burden was to fall on future years. The amount of liability involved in the original new programme was £8,132,000—these were rough figures, only estimates. If he added to that the supplementary expenditure and the expenditure for armaments, he had to add another sum of £1,210,000. The total commitment of the new programme from the beginning to the end, the total liability, would have been a sum of about £9,340,000, spread over the series of years required for completing the programme. The heavy liability would be in the second year. Now he wanted to state the result of the revised new programme, which he submitted to the House. The new programme revised as he had stated, involved at total liability of £5,900,000, and, with armaments added, a total of £6,800,000. In other words, the revision had reduced the total commitment from £9,300,000 to £6,800,000—a reduction of two-and-a-half millions (cheers). The financial effect on this year's estimates would be that about a quarter of £645,000 would not be spent on this year's programme, but surrendered to the Exchequer. Although the Government were reducing the sum total of the new programme, the total of this year's estimates would not benefit very much by the reduction. It was on next year's estimates that the main beneficial effect would appear. His calculation was that the beneficial effect on next year's estimates (1907-8) would be a reduction to the following effect:—Vote 8 lightened by £1,305,380, and with the reduction on Vote 9 the net result would be that next year's estimates would be lightened by £1,488,680, or, roughly speaking, a million-and-a-half.

TYPES OF SHIPS.

He next spoke of the types of the new programme. In connection with the torpedo destroyers, he ought to say that it would be necessary to make early next year a mother ship, and that would be done. The three armoured vessels would be "Dreadnougths" of an improved type. Of these three "Dreadnougths," one would be given out to private contract, and two would be built by the men in the dockyards. Of the others, the ocean-going destroyers had always hitherto gone and would now go to private firms: but there was to be a new departure in respect of submarines. Hitherto they had been made by private contractors. This year the Admiratly would take some of them over to the dockyards, and some of these would go to Chathem. But his story was not yet complete. A great international conference was soon to meet at The Hague having for its primary object the reduction of armaments (cheers). The House had passed a resolution calling on the Government to forward the movement for the reduction of armaments in every way. These things had been present in the minds of the Government and the Admiralty, and he asked indulgence while he lifted the veil to some little extent on the estimates of next year.

PROGRAMME FOR 1907-8.

This is what was proposed for the next year, 1907-8. Instead of the four armoured vessels originally intended to be laid down in that year, they proposed in the 1907-8 Estimates to make provision for two only, but with the proviso to be stated in the estimates that a further vessel would be laid down if The Hague Conference proved, as he hoped it would not prove, abortive in reducing armaments. Further, the amount to be taken for the new armoured ships to be laid down in that year was to be limited to a small sum, so small that it would prevent their commencing until late in the financial year, and they would thus emphasise at The Hague Conference the good faith of the British Government, and its desire to bring about a reduction in armaments. (Ministerial cheers). He did not want the House to come to the conclusion that what he had said exhausted the list of possible economies next year. That would be matter for grave consideration, which had already begun, but to what extent they would be able to fulfil aspirations he could not say, but the reductions he had announced in Votes 8 and 9 did not, in their opinion, exhaust the economies (he would say no more than that) in the estimates of next year (cheers). This revision was the result of the Admiralty's reconsideration of the estimates, and he said once more that the Board were unanimously satisfied that, while these reductions could be made, we should nevertheless be maintaining the strength required to secure the Naval supremacy of this country.

BROADSIDE ATTACKS.

Anticipating possible criticism and comment, he expressed the hope that he would not have to meet an attack on both broadsides (laughter). No doubt there would be two schools of critics; on the one side they would say, "Why have you reduced so much?" ("No"), and on the other "Why have you done so little?" (Ministerial cheers). He could hardly hope to satisfy both, but he would adduce one or two considerations which he hoped the members would bear in mind. Those who objected to the reductions he might identify with the supporters of the late Board of Admiralty, who originally framed the new programme. There had been all sorts of statements and rumours of dissentions and resignations so as to compel him to do, what as a general rule he believed to be an unwise thing, and that was to define the responsibility of their naval colleagues for the proposals which they made. The naval advisers of the present First Lord were the same gallant and distinguished officers who filled that position in relation to Lord Cawdor and Lord Selborne. Moreover, they were the authors of the original programme as it stood in the official papers at the beginning of the Session. They recommended the original programme; they recommended the revised programme. They had the authority of the authors of the original programme for saying that.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SEA LORDS.

It was unwise, he thought, to segregate responsibility in a body like the Board of Admiralty. Its solidarity should be maintained on all occasion, and he disliked separating the naval element from the rest of the Board, but so much had been said about dissentions and all that sort of thing, that he thought he was right in taking advantage of the permission, they had accorded him, to say that they themselves had recommended to their colleagues the revised new programme (Ministerial cheers). He did not think it would be prudent to give their reasons. Many were technical and confidential, but he might say in general terms that a survey of the general international position to-day had convinced the Sea Lords that the balance of sea power would not be imperilled by the modifications recommended to their colleagues,

Mr. Balfour: Does that include next year's programme?

Mr. Robertson: Yes, the whole thing. Continuing, the hon. gentleman referred to the return of continental navies presented on the motion of Sir C. Dilke; he said a reference to it would convince members that the strength of the Navy at the present moment was overwhelming. That was the best justification of the attitude they were now adopting. The Sea Lords believed that the considerations which had determined them to recommend these changes were identical in character with those which decided them to recommend corresponding changes in the estimates of last year and the year before that.

THE LITTLE NAVY PARTY.

He did not like to say much about foreign Navies in this connection, but he would say, with all possible caution and reserve, that there was reason to believe there had not been that progress and advancement in foreign new programmes which the Admiralty had reason to anticipate when these new estimates were framed nearly a year ago, He ought not to be called to enter into details, but he believed that to be the opinion of their Naval experts, and he believed it to be well-founded. Addressing himself to those who thought the Government were not cutting down enough, he would remind them that in Naval expenditure it was much easier to build up than to destroy, It was very easy to create moral and legal vested interests, and hard to cut them down. He had seen some ingenious conclusions that the estimates should be reduced to the level of 1898 and 1899 or some other year. His opinion was that no courageous stroke of the pen would bring back the Navy Estimates to that period in the compass of a single year, and that is all he would say on that point. He would remind his hon. friends further—and the Admiralty must always remember it—how vast were the Imperial responsibilities of this country, and how entirely they depended on the admitted strength of the British Navy. He was not speaking of the protection of the Colonies alone; Great Britain had sentimental interests, other than in connection with her Colonies, all over the world, and these facts must always be kept in mind in considering what possible reductions could be made in Naval expenditure. Again, they should not forget that under the present condition of International law our commerce stood in peculiar danger, and in peculiar need of protection on account of the liability of our private ships to be captured and destroyed. Again, so long as we had a Navy at all there must be a certain amount of annual replacement, and finally he asked his friends to bear in mind the skilled opinion as to the importance of the new type of battleship that had emerged in recent years. The fact of the possible growth in other navies of large flotillas of enormous ships had to be kept in mind, and the Admiralty must always keep it in mind. Unhappily the big battleship grew bigger and more expensive every year. It was a formidable prospect. About twenty years ago the ship that was now said to be doomed, the "Collingwood," a great ship in her time, was launched at an expenditure of something like £700,000. The "Dreadnought" cost from start to finish £1,800,000, and the new cruisers of the "Invincible" class cost very nearly as much. The growths were abnormal, and introduced tremendous burdens, but the fact that this sort of thing was going on elsewhere must not be over-looked when they were considering the Navy Estimates.

TASK OF STATESMEN.

When he last spoke he quoted from Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Albert Hall speech. He would quote again: "I think that the growth of armaments is a great danger to the peace of the world. The policy of huge armaments keeps alive and feeds the belief that force is the best, if not the only, solution of international differences. It is a policy which tends to inflame old sores, and to create new sores; and I submit to you that, as the principle of peaceable arbitration gains ground, it becomes one of the highest tasks of the statesman to adjust these armaments to the newer and happier condition of things." He submitted that the proposals he had made were strictly in keeping with the spirit and the letter of that memorable declaration (Ministerial cheers).

PRESENTATION TO SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.

The Bethnal Green newspapers published long reports of the presentation of a valuable gift to Sir Muncherji Bhownaggree in recognition of his long and devoted services to that district as member of Parliament. The ceremony formed part of a largely attended conversazione held in Victoria Hall under the presidency of Mr. James Walker, J. P., one of the pillars of local Conservatism who, says the *Bethnal Green News*, was one of the strongest adherents of the constitutional cause at a time when the suggestion that it would ever be possible to have a Conservative member for North-East Bethnal Green would have been scouted as impossible.

Mr. Balfour wrote:—

"I greatly regret that the heavy pressure of public duties makes it impossible for me to accept the kind invitation contained in your letter of July 2nd. Nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to take part in a ceremony held in honour of my friend Sir Mancherji Bhownaggree, whose services are worthy of the recognition which our Party in the Borough of Bethnal Green propose to bestow upon him."

The following letter from the Hon. Claude Hay, M. P., was also read:—

"Dear Sir,—I am very much obliged to you for your letter, and very kind invitation. I will make every endeavour to attend to do honour to my great friend, Sir Mancherjee, whose absence from Parliament is a national loss. I must point out, however, that my movements are governed by the business of the House of Commons, and I fear that on Monday next the Education Bill will be in the Orders for the Day, and that it will be necessary for me to be in attendance at the House during the evening. You may rely, however, that if there is a possible chance of my getting away I shall be with you."

The chairman, in making the presentation, referred to the unremitting attention which Sir Mancherjee gave to his duties during the ten years he represented the constituency in the House of Commons, and to what he referred to as the misrepresentations—such as Chinese labour—by means of which their late member lost his seat at the last Election. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, in acknowledging the gift expressed his deep sense of gratitude for the mark of appreciation and esteem they had bestowed upon him,

After all, he said, that one hardly required that demonstration to prove the mutual feelings of sympathy and esteem which existed with them. Proceeding to touch lightly upon the political situation, Sir Mancherjee allowed that sufficient time had not elapsed to enable them to judge of the virtues or otherwise of the present Government. He was pleased to know that our foreign policy was in the hands of a capable minister, Sir Edward Gray. (Hear, hear.) With regard to Colonial administration, he was afraid the picture was not by any means so pleasant. The speaker alluded to the treatment meted out to Lord Milner, and said that although he, perhaps more than any other man, had had reason to find fault with Lord Milner, it could not but be admitted that he was a statesman who in the difficult times through which we passed in South Africa, with exceptional ability, maintained the honour and prestige of the British flag, and, at the same time laid the foundations of what he hoped was the future prosperity of South Africa. Sir Mancherje made critical allusion to the resolutions passed by the present Government, and said they were simply put forward to delude the people into the belief that they would get something which really it was not possible to give them. He believed a great impression was made upon the working men of that division when Sir Edwin Cornwall, their present member, promised to do his best to secure an entirely free breakfast table for the working population. That had not yet come about, and, what was more, it was not going to come about, (Hear, hear.) Those were mere empty words used for electioneering purposes used by those who knew they could not bring it about; it would be one of those hopeless expectations which were never destined to be realised. The present Government talked of the mandates it had received. It had had a mandate to abolish Chinese labour. Was it abolished? ("No.") Was it going to be abolished? ("No.") As to the Education Bill, the present Act was so bad that he did not think any number of amendments would sufficiently amend it. In conclusion, Sir Mancherjee urged those present not to relax their efforts in the great Constitutional cause they had so much at heart, and said he should greatly value the handsome present they had amade him, and especially so seeing that it had been made by Bethnal Green by workmen whose reputation had extended beyonds the bounds of Bethnal Green.

The cabinet is made of real Spanish mahogany, carved and polished, and stands about 9 feet in height, and about 6 feet in width. It is divided in its structural arrangement (though made in one), the bottom portion being fitted with flat bevelled glass sides, as are the first left and right panels whilst the centre (or door portions) are fitted with, oval glass with highly finished brass hinges, door handle and locks. The top portion is very similar in design, with the exception that the glass doors, sides, and panels are all made on the flat. The insides of both compartments are fitted with a series of ornamental shelves in various designs in keeping with the whole structure. Surmounting the body in the centre is a beautifully carved crown, with carved scroll work on each side of it. In the top left-hand corner is an exquisitely carved representation of the historic Borough Arms, the blind beggar of Bethnal Green, whilst in the right-hand top corner, in unison, is the carved monogram of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.IE.—the letters M. M. being inside the bowls of the letter B.

A brass plate on the top centre door bears the following inscription:—

1895,] [1906.

PRESENTED TO.
SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, K.C.I.E.,
BY THE UNIONIST PARTY IN NORTH EAST BETHNAL GREEN.
In recognition of his valuable services during ten years' representation of the Borough in the COMMONS HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.
(Signed.)
A BOSS, E. BERDOE., J. WALKER., J.P., E. A. LUFFINGHAM,

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 27.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

IT is a truism that all Governments make mistakes and it was not to be expected that the present Government would go through their first sessions without committing any blunders. They began badly about the Natal business, but they retraced their false steps as quickly as possible and, ever since, so far as Colonial affairs are concerned, have been studiously careful not to give offence. I say nothing about the future Transvaal constitution; that is another question and has scarcely yet reached a stage when a final opinion on the policy of the Government can be pronounced. Indeed, we do not yet know what their final intentions are. On the one hand we are told that the scheme, they are agreed upon, will secure a majority of British representatives in the Legislative assembly and on the other that the Cabinet intend to give supremacy to the Boers. The danger of the latter alternative has induced Mr. Kipling after a rather long interval of silence to reappear on the stormy sea of South African politics with a spirited poem which appears in this morning's *Standard* and from which I quote the following stanzas:—

> The shame of Amajuba Hill
> Lies heavy on our line,
> But here is shame completer still
> And England makes no sign.
> Unchallenged, in the market place
> Of Freedom's chosen land,
> Our rulers pass our rule and race
> Into the stranger's hand.
> At a great price you loosed the yoke
> 'Neath which our brethren lay
> (Your dead that perished ere t'was broke
> Are scarcely dust to-day).
> Think you ye freed them at that price?
> Wake, or your toil is vain!
> Our rulers jugglingly devise
> To sell them back again—
> Back to the ancient bitterness
> Ye ended once for all—
> Back to oppression none may guess
> Who have not borne its thrall—
> Back to the slough of their despond,
> Helots anew, held fast
> By England's seal upon the bond
> As Helots to the last.
> Now, even now, before men learn
> How near we broke our trust,
> Now, even now, ere we return
> Dominion to the dust;
> Now—ere the Gates of Mercy close
> For ever 'gainst the line
> That sells its sons to serve its foes—
> Will England make no sign?

But in referring above to the inevitable mistakes I was thinking more of domestic matters than of Imperial concerns and particularly of that tiresome Education Bill. Mr Birrell has piloted that measure through the House of Commons as well as any man could have done, but the best friend of the Government cannot deny that they have vacillated, and to be vacillating is almost the greatest sin of which in a system of polity like ours any Cabinet can be guilty. An illustration has been afforded by what has happened with regard to the proposal to appoint a Special Education Minister for Wales. Last week Mr. Lloyd George to the surprise of the House of Commons announced that it had been decided by the Government to create such a Minister. The project was criticised by the Opposition with great severity not only because it introduced a novel change of some magnitude but on account of the way in which the thing was announced. However it seemed *chose jugee*, to use a phrase that the splendid rehabilitation of Major Dreyfus has revived, and there the matter ends. But in the course of the proceedings of Parliament on Monday evening it was almost casually mentioned that "in consequence of the constitutional objection urged by Hon. Gentlemen opposite the embryonic Minister disappeared." There seems to be need of thinking in other departments of the Government besides the War Office. Still, although the Government have laid themselves open to the charge of vacillation, the question is an extremely thorny one and there is this in their favour, their proposals do not please, completely, either of the extreme parties. The attitude of the more militant Churchmen remains what it always was and the Nonconformists are still snarling at Clause IV., which gives special facilities in certain cases and which was framed with the object of placating those who refused to be placated. It is often found that when a statesman's proposals are rejected by both sides he has done the right thing. And I shall be surprised if this view does not commend itself to the Peers when they come to deal with the Bill. When I am told, as I have been, by a man who took a foremost part in agitating against the Bill of 1902, that he thinks so little of Mr. Birrell's measure that he would not walk across the road to pick it up, I hesitate to believe that the Lords will kick it into the Thames. There are those who think that the Bill will be rejected by the Upper Chamber and that if they do, a dissolution of Parliament will immediately follow. But if the Liberal leaders are ready to go to the country with the cry if "Down with the House of Lords" I think they will choose some other issue than that of religious education in our public elementary schools.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

If the truth must be told, the proceedings of the Parliamentary Union which have taken place this week in the Royal Gallery—the spacious apartment in which privileged visitors are allowed to see the Royal procession as it passes from the Robing Room to the House of Lords when the Sovereign opens Parliament in person—have fallen somewhat flat. The Golden Age is scarcely yet within sight, and whilst the enthusiasts in one Chamber of the Royal Palace at Westminster have been speaking as if we were on the point of turning our swords into ploughshares, responsible people in another part of the same building have been debating at great length what measures are necessary to make our position, as an island and as an Empire, more secure. Still the Peace Conference—for that is what this annual gathering of international Parliamentarians is—has been in some respects very interesting. To begin with, it makes even Conservatives proud to think that we have a Prime Minister who can make a speech—a long speech—in French that can be understood by Frenchmen and then the withdrawal of representatives of the Duma after a moving speech from their leader on the *coup d'etat* of Nicholas II. was a striking incident. But the chief feature of the conference was the part taken in it by the distinguished American, Mr. Bryan, who I am bound to say, in spite of his tendency to visionariness, shows to greater advantage when he discourses on arbibration as a preventive of war than when he writes on subjects of which he has only a globe trotter's superficial acquaintance. The passage in the Prime Minister's introductory address about the abolition of the Duman Parliament might have been more adroitly expressed perhaps, or better still omitted, but the adverse comments it has excited in certain Opposition papers have been a little overdone. To compare it with Gladstone's famous indiscretion "Hands off" is at any rate an exaggeration, and there is nothing to show that Sir Henry's words have given offence at Peterhof. Here is exactly what he said:

"I make no comment on the news which has reached us this morning; this is neither the place nor the moment for that. We have not a sufficient acquaintance with the facts to be in a position to justify or criticise. But this at least we can say, we who base our confidence and our hopes on the Parliamentary system: New institutions have often a disturbed, if not a stormy youth. The Duma will revive in one form or another. We can say with all sincerity, 'The Duma is dead: long live the Duma."

There is nothing very dreadful in saying 'La Duma est morte; vive la Duma." The Tsar if he is sincere in the professions of his future intentions might say the same.

THE INDIAN DEBATE.

I have analysed the voting on Mr. Keir-Hardie's amendment to place the salary of the Secretary of State for India on the Estimates, and I found that the Government were more indebted to the opposition than seemed at first-sight. The actual number of Conservatives or Unionists who voted against the proposition was 39, and it is interesting to note that the majority, contained one Nationalist, Mr. O' Mall brother-in-law of Mr. T. P. O'Connor. The pe who wish to make out that the programme of National Congress Party is accepted by the Liberal Party at home—I do not think that Mr. Gokhale would to-day agree with them—may possibly attribute the comparatively small support given to

Mr. Morley, by his fellow Liberals in the House to sympathy with Mr. Keir-Hardie's views. Interested misrepresentation may go so far as to make out that there was a revolt. The word has indeed been used here, but without the smallest foundation. I have not counted the number of Ministers who were absent when the division bell rang; but there were more members of the Government out of the house than in. Were all these in revolt? The fact appears to be that Mr. Whiteley was caught napping; he ought to have had his men ready and not to have relied upon the division occurring much later in the sitting. It appeas that he has written to the 34 Ministerialists who voted with Mr. Keir-Hardie taking them to task severely and pointing out that if the amendment had been carried it would have involved the resignation of Mr. Morley and consequent difficulty to the Ministry. It is said that some of the recipients of Mr. Whiteley's letter resent his action as an undue interference, but that the majority are declaring that they would never have dreamt of kicking over the traces had they thought that their refractoriness would render the coach liable to be upset. I think Mr. Whiteley should carry his epistolary labours a little further and inquire from the absentees, including the Prime Minister himself, why they were not attending to their Parliamentary duties. There is one other point in connection with the division of last Friday that should not be lost sight of. We hear a great deal about the Indian Parliamentary Committee and it might be supposed from the way in which it is sometimes referred to that all its members were pledged to the views entertained by Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn. A certain publication which is regarded as the organ of the Congress published the name of the "Indian Parliamentary Committee" the other day —and very formidable it is on paper. One would surely have expected to find that all the members of the Committee who were at Westminster on the 20th ranged themselves on the side of Mr. Keir-Hardie and his backers. But what is the fact? Of the 113 Liberals, who by their voting endorsed the view of Mr Morley and Sir Henry Fowler that Indian affairs should be kept entirely outside our party politics, no fewer than 36 are members of the "Indian Parliamentary Committee." As to the forty Nationalists who formed the largest section of the minority I will only say that there are wheels within wheels and that the party led by Mr. Redmond are past-masters in their art of Parliamentary tactics.

THE NEW PEERS.

All or nearly all the new Peers created on the occasion of the celebration of His Majesty's Birthday last month have taken their new titles and their seats in the House of Lords. Mr. Shaw- Lefevre has been allowed to take a name held by a relative of his who was Speaker of the House of Commons before he was ennobled and calls himself Baron Eversley. Mr. W. J. Pirrie, the North of Ireland shipbuilder whose elevation to the peerage is still a mystery and, I fear, a cause of soreness to many Liberals becomes Baron Pirrie of the city of Belfast. Mr. George Armitstead, who showed so much attention to the G. O. M. and has been very kind to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, is in future to be known as Baron Armitstead of Castlehill in the City of Dundee. It is to be hoped that he will enjoy his new honours longer than the last Dundee man who was made a peer—I allude of course to Lord Ritchie who died before taking the oath in the Gilded Chamber. Mr. Wentworth Beaumont has taken the title of Baron Allendale of Allendale and Hexham, and Sir John Johns Jenkins that of Baron Glantawe of Swansea. It is very difficult to remember the titles of many of the new peers except where as in the case of Lord St. Aldwyn (ne Hicks-Beach) they are very prominent or are like Lord Courtney, Lord Pirrie and Lord Armitstead sensible enough to perpetuate their original name. *On dit* his Majesty likes new peers to drop their old names altogether, but I cannot vouch for the report though it came to me from one closely connected with one of the batch of peers made upon the recommendation of the late Conservative Government. It would be a great convenience if it were to be understood that for six months after creation every new peer who takes a territorial title should also be styled by his former name thus:—Lord Northcliffe (Sir Alfred Harmsworth); and so be referred to in the newspapers for a specified time.

THE OXFORD GREATS.

The examiners in the final Honour School of *Literæ Humaniores* at Oxford, in other words, the Greats, issued the class list yesterday, and it will, I am sure, be gratifying to many people in India to learn that Mr. F. J. Grattan Geary, son of the former proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, is amongst those who come at the top. Mr. Geary is one of five Balliol men who are in Class I. and that famous College beats all the rest of the colleges. Christ Church comes next, with four, Oriel and Newleach have three, Wadham, Exeter and Jesus two each, the remaining four being respectively contributed by Magdalen, University, Trinity, and Corpus Christi. The names in Class II number altogether 52, and one of them is B. H. Bourdillon, St. John's, who, I understand, is a cousin of Sir James Bourdillon, the well-known retired Indian Civilian, whose paper on Bengal Partition, read before the Indian section of the Society of Arts, in December last, had such a great effect on public opinion in this country. J. M. Pollen, Lincoln, son of Dr. John Pollen, is in Class IV and would undoubtably have occupied a higher portion had he not been obliged to abandon some of the subjects owing to his reading hard for another and in some respects more critical examinations beyond the bounds of the University. The only Indian native name I observe in the list is that of R. C. Bannerjee, Balliol, who is in Class III. We may not all be on the side of the suffragettes in their clamour for political power, but every body will be pleased to see that some sweet girl graduates have done well in this famous competition. It is true that only one lady—Elizabeth B. Mitchell, Lady Margaret Hall,—has qualified for Class I. But three—Helen Gregory, Maida Lenwood, and Mary S. Lilley, all of Somerville College,—have proved themselves the equals of the men in Class II. and another Somerville student—Lilian M. Law qualified for Class III. The fair six did even better in Modern History, one being in Class I; six in Class II; and six in Class III.

PAN-ISLAMIC SOCIETY.

The Pan-Islamic Society whose object is "to promote the religious, social, moral and intellectual advancement of the Mussulman World," gave an "At Home" on Tuesday, at the Criterion Restaurant, to meet H. E. Moustafa Kamal Pacha, Editor *al Liwa* Cairo. The "At Home" was well-attended, by not only Mohammedans, but by Englishmen, Hindus and Parsis. There was an attractive "Programme" of music, Miss Florence Godfrey, Miss Hamilton and Miss Pope being the chief artistes. The guest of the evening, H. E. Moustafa Kamal Pacha, delivered an eloquent and impassioned address in Arabic, rebutting the charges of "fanaticism" brought against Islam and urging all creeds to unite in resisting falsehood and tyranny and in restoring truth to its former pre-eminence. As a patriot, he was resolved to struggle for liberty and he hoped his co-religionists all over the world would help in that struggle. Mr. Abdullah al Mamoon Sahrawardy, Hon. Secretary to the Society, then read in English a translation of the address which was received with much applause. Speaking on behalf of the Westerns present, Dr. John Pollen congratulated the guest of the evening on his eloquence and powers of oratory and declared that though many of those present could not follow the Arabic they all felt moved by the stirring address and impressed by the evident earnestness and enthusiasm of the speaker, as he rolled forth the burning words of the Prophet of Islam! It was, however, a mistake to imagine that the West did not appreciate the immense services Mohammed had rendered to mankind. It is true there was a time when Mohammed was not understood by the peoples of the West, but that time had long passed, and the thoughtful and intellectuals of all lands fully recognized the mighty reforms Mohammed had wrought, and the noble work he had accomplished in the cause of Progress and Civilization! Even in Puritan America, where Christian fanaticism sometimes equalled Moslem fanaticism, the true services rendered by Islam to mankind were now freely admitted.

Mr. Krishnavarma then spoke urging union between all creeds in the strife for liberty and in the dethronement of oppressors. Mr. Patel and Major Hassan Bilgrami followed speaking in highly appreciative terms of the address, and of Dr. Pollen's recitations. The proceedings closed with an expression of thanks from the guest of the evening, delivered in fluent and perfect French. I may add as throwing further light in the mission of the Moustafa Kamal Pacha the following from this morning's *Daily Mail*:—

"A somewhat attenuated party of political and journalistic guests met yesterday at lunch at the hospitable table of Kamel Pasha, the Egyptian critic of English misdeeds and the vehement defender of his countrymen against the charge of being religious fanatics. It had been expected that about thirty M. P.s would attend. Mr. Byles made his excuses this time, but among M.P.s present were Mr. J. M. Robertson, M. P., for the Tyneside division of Northumberland; Mr. J. P Boland, M.P., for South Kerry; and Mr. Fullerton, the Liberal Labour, M. P., for West Cumberland. Herr Karl Blind and Lord Lytton were other guests. Afterwards Kamel Pasha declaimed against the errors and lies which are spread all over England about his country. The humiliation of a whole country and a whole race by a more than barbarons execution, he said, is not sufficient for the rulers of Egypt. They must throw discredit on the Egyptian nation. The real movement in Egypt is a national one. The Egyptian people want independence. The Sudan, the soul of our country, has been snatched from us by English politicians.

Dr. Pollen in the course of his speech recited to his intensely interested audience, the American Poet's (Wallace's) splendid poem in honour of the Prophet called "El Amin The Faithful" and beginning—

"Who is this that comes from Hara? Not in kingly pomp and pride,
"But a great free son of Nature, lion-souled and eagle-eyed;
"Who is this, before whose presence idols tumble to the sod?
"While he cries out "Allah Akbar! and "There is no god but God!'"

The verses.

"Call you this man 'an impostor'? He was called 'The Faithful' when
"A boy he wandered o'er the deserts by the wild-eyed Arab men.
He was always called 'The Faithful.' Truth he knew was Allah's breath,
"But the lie went darkly gnashing through the corridors of Death.

were loudly applauded—and so also were the closing verses:—

'Islam?' Yes! submit to Heaven! 'Prophet?' To the East thou art!
"What are prophets but the trumpets blown by god to stir the heart?
"And the great heart of the desert stirred unto that solemn strain,
"Rolling from the trump at Hara over Error's troubled main.
"And a hundred dusky millions honor still El Amin's rod,
"Daily chanting 'Allah Akbar! Know there is no God but God!
"Call him then no more Impostor! Mecca is the choral gate.
"Where, till Zion's noon shall take them, nations, in the morning wait."

OLLA PODRIDA.

The story that has been going the rounds of the Press to the effect that a lady who asked for a ticket for the Royal enclosure at Ascot for a Miss "X" of Montreal was told by the court officials that she should apply through the American Ambassador is very likely to be true. It reminds of a funny mistake of the same order made in connection with a "temperance dinner" given by the late Mr. W. S. Caine, in honour of an ex-Victorian Premier who was celebrated as a teetotaller. On the menu card the distinguished visitor was described as the Hon. So-and-So "of Victoria, New South Wales." I hope that the blunder did not spoil his appetite.

Colonel George Waters, late Indian Medical Service, who is so well-known in Bombay, is after five years' retirement returning to the East on a visit. He is a passenger by the P. and O. steamer Egypt, which left the Thames to-day outward bound and after a short stay in Bombay he will proceed to the Happy Valley. Happy man!

INDIAN BUDGET.

(Concluded from page 4).

He hoped the sympathy of that House and of the people of India would afford some consolation to Lord Curzon in his bereavement. (Hear, hear.) As regards the condition of India, trade showed a very remarkable expansion in spite of the ravages of plague and famine. Very little criticism was possible as to the method in which the Indian Government had disposed of its surplus. With respect to the military position, he said, the more the were convinced of the futility of the idea of an invasion of India, the more they must feel that such an invasion, planned to come to fruition within a reasonable time, was a possibility which became less remote as the Governments of the States bordering on India were in a settled rather than an anarchical condition. If the Government of India were, on the strength of the Japanese alliance, to abate any of their precautions, they would act contrary to the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese agreement as well as to the interests of their country.

MR. HARDIE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Hardie moved, as an amendment, that in view of the responsibility of Parliament in reference to the Government of India, and in order to provide for a more effective control over Indian questions, it is expedient to place the salary of the Secretary for India on the Estimates." He desired to welcome Mr. Morley into the ranks of the advocates of State Socialism. His eulogy of the advantages to be gained from State railways and forests had fallen like refreshing balm upon those benches. If this country were to become more and more an Asiatic Power, it was most important that our relations with India should be of the most friendly character and he hoped there would be no continuance of the exclusion of educated Indians from a share in the administration of their country. There remained in India a condition of poverty which was much to be deplored. During the past forty years there had been ten famines with an estimated total mortality of 15,000,000 people, while the average death-rate had risen from 24 per 1,000 in 1834 to 34 per 1,000 in 1904. In view of the condition of India he hoped the general desire of the House would be to gain more direct and effective control over its affairs.

Mr. J. H. ROBERTS seconded.

Sir H. Fowler said that at this moment taxation in India was less than it had ever been before, and there was no country in the world that was trying to do more for a great population committed to their charge. He had always thought that the salt tax was oppressive, and frequently advocated its abolition. We had every season to congratulate ourselves on the result of a comparison of India to-day with India before British rule prevailed. (Hear, hear.)

The House divided on the amendment, when there voted

For the amendment	89
Against	153
Majority against	64

If you have been very ill, and are not recovering as fast as you expected, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give you strength and energy.

Mrs. M. McShane, Hobart, sends this letter, with her photograph:

"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE M. C. C. AND AUSTRALIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The Marylebone Cricket Club has finally refused the invitation to send a Cricket Team to Australia.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 10.

The cricket match Poona Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone C. C. closed to-day when the Gymkhana took service and finished up with 197 to their credit against the Elphinstonians' 357 of yesterday. Airy who has been seedy with fever held magnificently to his guns, together with Lucas, and when the former retired, 149 was signalled. Lucas and Rutter ran up the score to 158 and then Rutter collapsed. Colonel Mosse partnered Lucas and when the latter was despatched, 167 was totalled. The remaining men with the exception of Wiles went down like nine pins. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr O Airy, c Davar, b Umrigar	96
Mr T Lucas, c Daruvala, b Meherhomji	48
Captain Rutter, b Dubash	9
Colonel Mosse, c Dubash, b Umrigar	6
Mr Headlam, c Dubash, b Umrigar	7
Mr C G Ling, b Meherhomji	1
Mr R Wiles not out	16
Mr Goff, c Chenoy, b Meherhomji	0
Mr Wright, b Meherhomji	6
Mr Magin, b Meherhomji	0
Mr E Gray, did not bat	
Extras	8
Total	197

CRICKET AT THANA.

THANA GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Thana Gymkhaba played their first match of the season, on Sunday last winning the toss. The home team went in to bat and scored 156 runs, Messrs. Raja (Jun.) and P. Khambatta being each responsible for 41 and 21 runs respectively. Mr. Streetfield bowled very well for the Bombay Gymkhana, capturing 8 wickets for 48 runs. The visitors made 126 runs only, Messrs. Hackney, Botridge and Streetfield scoring 36, 22 and 22 runs respectively. Messrs. Raja (Jun.) and F. Khambatta bowled well for the Thana Gymkhana, and the match would have ended in a draw, had not Mr. Raja taken the last two wickets in the last over. The following are the scores:—

THANA GYMKHANA.

Mr Raja (Jun), b Streetfield	41
Mr Elliot, b Streetfield	13
Mr Jukes, b Streetfield	8
Mr Nazir, b Hackney	4
Mr Priestly, b Streetfield	12
Mr P Khambatta, not out	21
Mr Dotiwalla b Streetfield	9
Mr Patel, b Streetfield	0
Mr Shroff, b Streetfield	2
Mr F Khambatta, c Burney b Streetfield	8
Mr Stanien, b Hackney	18
Extras	20
Total	156

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Burns, b Nazir	0
Mr Burney, b Nazir	5
Mr Monteath, c Priestly, b Khambatta	12
Mr Streetfield, b Khambatta	22
Mr Sanderson, run out	15
Mr West, c and b Raja	4
Mr Cadell, b Khambatta	0
Mr Otto, b Raja	2
Mr Hackney, c Patal, b Raja	36
Mr Botridge, not out	22
Mr Webb, b Raja	0
Extras	8
Total	126

AGA KHAN MOTOR TRIALS.

Silver Cup for Lady Competitors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 10.

The Bombay Cycle Agency has just presented a handsome silver Cup to be awarded to the lady motorist making the best performance in the Aga Khan Motor Competition. At present there are three lady competitors.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Last evening a large number turned out to witness the contest between the Government Telegraph and the Bombay Gymkhana in connection with the Harwood League Competition.

The Telegraphists defended the southern goal and were often pressed by their oppenents who had a strong wind in their favour. Trying every manœuvre the defence on both sides remained impregnable and when half time was called the Telegraphists were maintaining a dogged defence. On resuming hostilities the play became a very fast and exciting one, the Gymkhana forwards making brilliant attempts to score, only to be again repulsed by the sterling defence of their opponents. Just before full time was piped the Gymkhana team skilfully worked up the ball and shot it into the goal custodian's hands who failed to gather it, and the first goal was then scored. The Telegraphists played a very good game, but their shots at goal were at times misjudged, though the goal custodian of the Gymkhana was often severely tried. The score was as follows:—

Bombay Gymkhana	1 goal
Government Telegraph	nil

CALCUTTA RACING NOTES.

The entries for the Second Calcutta Extra Meeting which takes place to day with the exception of the Pony Hurdle Race, are excellent; the Monsoon Plate drawing no fewer than thirty-one, which is a record. The latter event says the Englishman is high weight handicap for horses, so that the handicapper will have his task cut out, and the picking should be, by no means easy. In this race there are no less than half a score who are making their first appearance including Hande'iilian, Bundook Swindle, Sweet Sound, Master Charlie, Mornine, Downland, Bouquent, Leda, and Sal, among whom are well known performers. Of course, it is too premature to make any comments as the race is a handicap.

The Amateur Hurdle Plate has attracted ten, and with the exception of Sylvia and Gleam, they are new comers, over jumps, at the Autumn fixture. This is a hurdle race, for horse, which have never won a flat race, hurdle race, or steeplechase of the value of Rs. 600 or over, the property of members of the C. T. C., Bengal Club, U. S. Club, Tollygunge Club, Calcutta Polo Club, New Club, or Saturday Club, or officers at present serving in the Presidency District or members of the Calcutta Light Horse. C. W.'s over 11st G. R.'s. The new contingent appear to have a better chance than the old division, the pick being Ynyslas, Orphan Boy, and Nevermore.

No fewer than eleven are entered in the Pony Plate the new comers being Marie Lloyd, Gowan, and Ivanhoe II. This is a highweight handicap, for Arabs and C.-B.'s 14-2, and other ponies 14-1 and under, and consequently comment is deferred. The Fort Plate which as W. A. C., and for horses that have never won a flat race, hurdle race, or steeplechase value Rs. 50 or upwards, has brought fourteen of whom Craigendarie, Cyril, Her Majesty, Juliettee, Lady Viola Callna, and Carnival make thier first appearance. The pick of the new comers, on form, should be preferred to the old division.

The August Plate, which is a hurdle race for horses has attracted eight, and with the exception of Pope and Don Q., all have started before. This is a high weight handicap, and will be refered to on the appearance of the weights. The Pony Hurdle Race, which is a high weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under has drawn only five, the solitary new comer being Bend Cole. Witefoot, Shylock, Discussion, and Boues have often met before, the second-named showing the best form.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BLUE FOR BED-ROOMS.

FOR those who cannot afford the services of a professional artistic house decorator, or who prefer to rely as far as possible on their own taste and perception, a little about colour and its effect may be found helpful, and enable them to work out a really satisfactory decorative scheme. Few people realize what an intimate and important part colour plays in our lives. We are told that different characters and types emit different colours, and that thoughts give off emenations of colour which effect those who come into contact with them. Whether this actually be the case or not the theories are exceedingly interesting, and, at any rate, practical experience proves that some colours produce different sensations from others, and that their effect on people varies with different temperaments. Colour is a sensation conveyed to the brain by the action of light on the nerves of the eye. The principal quality of a colour is its hue, which appeals first to the sight; the next is its brightness or the amount of light which it reflects to the eye: and the third is its tone, or the quality of colour sensation that it excites.

EFFECT ON TEMPERAMENT.

The more sensitive the eyes and the more susceptible the brain the greater will be these effects; therefore, it is essential that the colours with which we decorate our walls should be chosen so as to have the best possible result on the temperament of those who live in the house. Certain colours absorb the light, and are most depressing and cheerless in consequence. Drab walls have positively numbing effect on the mind, and some shades of peacock blue are so gloomy and heavy that they have been known to produce a sensation of sea-sickness. Terra-cotta, though it is generally considered rather æsthetic, is most terribly unbecoming as a wall colouring, making the occupants of the room look perfectly ill.

RED FOR THE DINING-ROOM

It can be easily understood that in selecting colours for decoration there are a great many things to be considered besides their possible effect on the nervous system. There is the suitability of the colour to the uses of the rooms; for instance, red is only suitable to a dining-room, library, or hall. Then the colours must be carefully chosen to suit the position and lighting of the rooms which are to be decorated. A room looking north requires a warm colour on its walls, such as red, something to counteract the hard chill of the northern light, and give a feeling of comfort. Where there is a southern aspect or a bright light, something must be chosen to prevent a glare and give a sensation of coolness. For dark rooms, deep yellow or orange should be chosen, as they give light and an air of richness and brilliancy. Pink makes a room bright, but neither pink nor red must be used in a strong light, as they then become painful to the eye. White is cheerful-looking, and gives an effect of simplicity to a room. Blue rooms speak of space and coolnesss and always look particularly clean. Blue is charming for bedrooms, though many authorities pronounce entirely in favour of cream or white for sleeping apartments.

GREEN FOR SUNNY ROOMS.

For bright sunny rooms there is nothing so delightful as green; it tones down what might otherwise be too garish, and gives a feeling of restfulness. Indeed, for the tired brain-worker there is no sedative so good as rest in a room of peaceful, subdued green, where everything harmonizes and no vivid contrasts or patterns stand out to irritate the eye, It must be remembered that the colouring of the walls of a room has a great effect on the furniture and hangings. If these are well worn, a low-toned colour must be selected, as a light colour would make them look shabby. Pink, red, or mauve must never be used in a room where the furniture is mahogany. White, red, or a green-blue shows up old oak and bronzes to perfection.

DIVINE SERVICE.

NINETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY AUGUST 12.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E Flat.
Hymns—185, 182 and 318
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Hymns—270, 176 and 193
Collections for—Cathedral Church Expenses

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev. A. J. Revnell
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev. C. Ryder Smith, B. A.
5-0 p.m.—Sunday School.
9-0 to 10-0 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10-0 a.m.—Preacher Rev. C Ryder Smith B. A.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5-0 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
(Services in the Boy's School room.)

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong (Choral—Preacher Father Langmyre
Alms for the Poor

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns 312 and 178,
8-45 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns 184 and 176.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—626, 184, 299, 202 and 332

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

9-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany,
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 a.m.—Choral Matins.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Catechising
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wand by Road.)

8-30 a. m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—Service at Parel—Preacher Rev W G Robertson
11 a.m.—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev W E M Organe

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-0 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the C M S Up-country Mission

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—84
Hymns—141, 217 and 73.

SOME ONE YOU KNOW.

Have you ever read in a newspaper article a glowing account of some incident told in elusive words to lead you on, and found it ended in a medicine advertisement? Were you convinced of the merits of the article? We think not, because it told the experience of some stranger in a far away town. It's a different thing however, when a statement is given by some one we know here in Bombay, especially when relating to our health, and the statement is made by one of Bombay's leading doctors. Dr. Dick, F. R. I. M. E., Physician, and Specialist, Secretary; National Pension Fund for Nurses, (Consultation at Phillips & Co., Chemists, Byculla) stated to our representative when asked his opinion regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, as follows:— It's a pleasure to make a statement in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and will mention one case in particular that came under my notice a short time ago:—A lady with her daughter, about 17 years of age, came in saying, on hearing of you being a specialist, I have brought my daughter who continually complains of urinary troubles, and pains, does not sleep well and her appetite is very poor too. I have tried three doctors but they have done her no good in the end. The last twenty days she has complained of a burning urine and terrible headache. I examined the girl and commenced treatment of the case by administrating Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and in a short time she was entirely well, is now enjoying good health and is quite out of every difficulty.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are composed of pure vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted for the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections, and all diseases resulting therefrom, and may be taken by the most delicate person, with every confidence of their giving quick and permanent relief, without any after-ill effects.

Sold by all medicine dealers, Rs. 2 per bottle; or 6 for Rs. 10-8, or direct from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20; Bombay.

BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.

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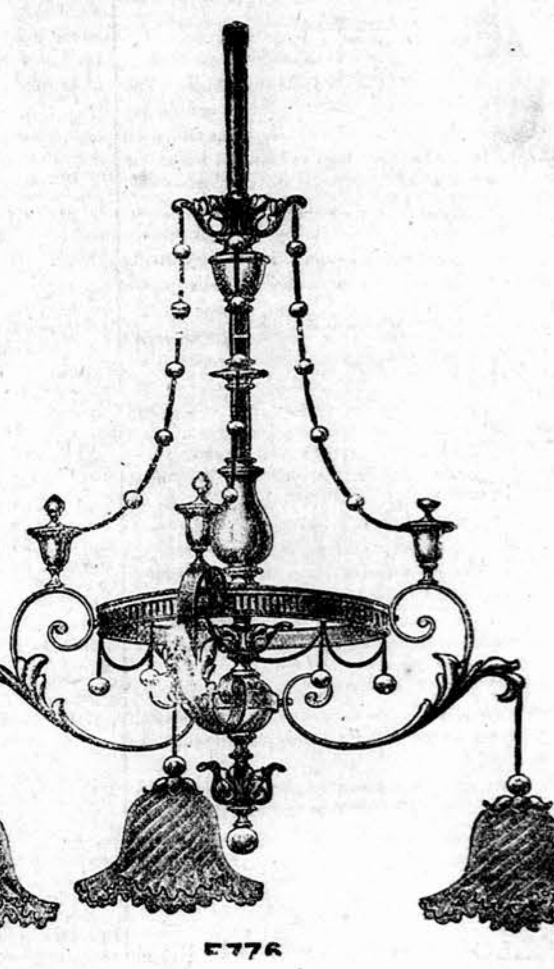
OSLER'S WIRING is nothing if not neat, high class and reliable.



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OSLER'S FANS are noted for their silent running, economy, and handsome appearance.

OSLER'S METAL FITTINGS are of their own manufacture at Birmingham and in the first rank, being quite up to the standard of the best British workmanship.

OSLER'S GLASS FITTINGS are famed throughout India for clearness, freedom from flaws, high polish and general elegance.

OSLERS submit advice and estimates free.

F. & C. OSLER, LIMITED. BOMBAY. Telephone No. 431.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE HIGHEST TYPE OF COMPLETE MILK.
FAR MORE DIGESTIBLE THAN ORDINARY COW'S MILK.

IN CARE, ANXIETY AND BROKEN REST THERE IS NOTHING SO SOOTHING.

Malted Milk contains all the nutritious elements of malted barley and wheat in combination with pure, rich cow's milk. It is good for all ages, both in and out of health, and especially for Infants, Children, Convalescents and the Aged. It is economical in use, and keeps indefinitely in any climate.

Always Ready. No Cooking Required.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah and Ceylon; and Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE

If you suffer from any disease due to the im state of the Blood, WHATEVER CAUSE ARIS you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixt the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day m popular than ever. The reason of this being doubtedly because this wonderful remedy d what it professes—IT CURES SKIN AND BLO DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFI EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from impurities, from whatever cause arising.

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POIS	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLO DISEASE	AND SORES OF ALL KI

it is a safe and Patent Remedy.

It is the only specific for Gout and Rhe tic Pains, for it res the cause from the and Bones.

NOTE Mixture is pleasant to the warranted free from thing injurious to the most delicate co tution of either sex from infancy to old age, the Proprietors s sufferers to give it a tri test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effe by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENE UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTU

Mr. F. E. Lewis, Bridge Street Row, Che writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's B Mixture.' I had sa for seven months, and many things with benefit until I took remedy. After the 4th bottle I was quite again. Please accept this letter as a token of titude to your wonl 'Clarke's Blood Mixtu —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN BLOOD.—"We have hosts of letters from sorts and conditions of ple, in which the writers acknowledge the be they have received from Clarke's Blood Mix which as a curative cannot be too highly mated, since it cleanses and clears the blood fro impurities, and restores it to its normal conditi This is a good testimonial from the *Family Do* the popular medical weekly, which goes on fu to say: "It is only the finest blood pur that science and save brought to light, and can, with the utmost confidence, recommend i our subscribers and public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medici Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitu

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist SAVARESSE'S

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies.

[illegible]

Constipation

WHICH SEX SUFFERS MOST

"If I were asked to specify THE disease or ailment of the day, I should unhesitatingl answer—'CONSTIPATION'!"

So says one of the greatest medical writers of the present day, and he follows is statement by saying that women are the commonest sufferers. Undoubtedly he is rig! Just imagine a town with every drain stopped. Would you be surprised to fi pestilence and fever abound? Hardly! Where constipation exists, the drains whi nature has provided to clear the body of its impurities are out of order, and t impurities are left in the body. The result is that every organ of the body is rendere foul. The liver and digestive organs become clogged and unable to fulfil thei functions, the appetite is detroyed, the head either aches or feels dull and heavy there is heat and feverishness, a dreary don't-care-about-anything feeling, a sensation irritability with everybody and everything. Sometimes also constipation brings on pi. Now, if you have any of these symptoms, remember that constipation is their root cause. Remem also that the root cure for constipation, and indirectly for all these symptoms, is a vegetable esse found in far away Australia and concentrated in Chas. Forde's Bile Beans. So effective are Bile B for this ailment that in several cases where constipation has been so neglected that it has resulte stoppage of the bowels, they have, nevertheless, brought about a complete cure. A case of this ki which occurred a short time back in Birmingham, may be quoted in this connection.

At Back 253, Gt. Colmore Street, in that city, lives Miss Ettie Palmer. She is now a healthy yo woman—thanks to Bile Beans—but she wasn't always. This very ailment constipation seized upon h and its ravages are well illustrated in her case. She says:—

"In my case, acute constipation led to stoppage of the bowels. I could not take nourishment, a consequently grew too feeble to work. Having taken to my bed I got weaker and weaker. It was n thought I should live. Indeed, the clergyman of the parish came to pray at my bedside, so near dea was I.

"The doctor called in a physician, and it was said my only hope of life lay in an operation, whi might or might not be successful. I was taken to the Queen's Hospital, and prepared for operation, b at the last moment my parents stopped all the proceedings and had me taken back home.

"This was in consequence of what they had heard about the power of Bile Beans, and I was starte upon a course immediately. From the first I improved, and in a few days my bowels were actin normally. I gradually got stronger, and in a short time was back at work. Since then I have worke for twelve months, and have never had a trace of my old complaint. I was so weak at the time I was taken to hospital for the operation that I believe I should never have survived it."

WHAT BILE BEANS CURE.

Bile Beans for biliousness are a certain cure for Headache, Constipation, Piles, Colds, Liver Chill, Rheumatism, Influenza, all Liver Troubles, Bad Breath, Indigestion, Flatulence, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Anæmia, and all Female Ailments. Of all Medicine Vendors for R. 1 per bottle, or direct from the BILE BEAN CO., HEAD INDIAN DEPOT, 30, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA, packed free for R. 1.2 per bottle or six bottles for Rs. 6.

FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

To enable all to try Bile Beans without expense, the proprietors will forward a sample bottle free to anyone sending in this coupon, and one anna stamp (to pay return postage), name and address. Send to Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Coupon.
B. G.
11-8-06.

BILE BEANS

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE HAND OF SORROW.

Mr. Chamberlain once told Lord Randolph Churhill that private friendships cannot long survive olitical strife. He never said anything which his wn career more flatly contradicts. Where in the orld is the man who more impartially sets men efore measures, who more resolutely fights those who ppose his ideals ? Yet what man has more friends, ncere and devoted, among his political opponents than he statesman of whose "genius for friendship" Mr. orley, one of the most uncompromising of his antgonists, has so glowingly spoken ? Political animoity does not affect the private relations of our great en, and in his hour of heavy sorrow Lord Curzon is nding that as true and heartfelt sympathy comes rom the men of the party to which he is opposed as rom those nearest to him in public life. From men hose political interests his are as remote s the poles are as under come words of condolence hich spring from sorrow born of the same sad cause.

HIDDEN TRAGEDY.

Those sombre days of mouning which followed the eath of the Prince Consort were accounted by some o long. The time came when her loyal and sympaetic advisers called upon the Queen to nerve herself resh, to put aside her sorrow, and face the responsibiies of her great position. Such a call has never been cessary in the case of our public men. Four of the [illegible] cturesque figures in public life to-day are those en [illegible] whose homes the hand of Death has been rust. Many years ago the light went out of Lord Rosery's life when the good woman whose influence inred him with his loftiest ideals was taken from him ; rd Spencer but recently sustained an almost crushing ow in the death of the beautiful lady whom the Irish led "Spenser's Fearie Queen" ; Lord Loreburn was reaved by as cruel a fate a year or so ago ; while Edward Grey had but newly stepped into the great ce for which his talents and temperament so emintly fitted him when, by one swift, terrible blow, his cious consort was snatched from his side. Yet these n bravely bear their sorrows, as Lord Curzon will, give the best of their lives to the service of the ion.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

he names of two very eminent pioneers of practical nce have been in the foreground recently. The g has conferred a Knighthood upon Dr. William ry Perkin, founder of the coal-tar industry ; and whole nation may be said to have been represented he opening of the new laboratory at Rothamsted ich the late Sir John Bennet Lawes made worldous as the birthplace of scientific agriculture. Sir H. Perkin's honour has not come too early ; the ilee of his great discovery was celebrated some e ago. Let us hope that he may live as long to oy his distinction as Sir John Lawes lived to enjoy baronetcy which his discoveries eventually brought . King Edward's father in science, Lyon Playfair, a keen advocate of the bestowal of honours upon of science, so no doubt his Majesty will have a special pleasure in granting the distinction to Dr. kin, to whom all the world of science gives rence.

DIFFICULTIES.

en of science nowadays receive greater recognition was formerly the case, though politics is still the test cut to titulars distinction. Playfair urged that le the Army, Navy, and Civil Service received titles decorations in profusion, the Crown bestowed few men of learning. The consequence was, he told the nce Consort, that they ceased to look to the Crown he fountain of honour, and created title for themes, so that the F.R.S. became more esteemed than K.C.B. The Prince Consort recognised the force of argument, and determined that Faraday and Babe should be made Privy Councillors. Playfair was sound them. He first interviewed Babbage. He delighted with the suggestion, but insisted that as Government had so long neglected him he alone uld be appointed to the Privy Council. Even the ociation of so distinguished a man as Faraday would, argued, detract from the recognition which was due him. This, of course, killed the project, and nothing re was heard of it.

CHANCE DISCOVERIES

The great laboratory at Rothamsted owes its renown n accident ; the coal-tar industry had its birth in estigation directed towards the solution of a diffet problem. Lawes was saturated with a love of ence, but it was the casual observation of his neighur, Lord Dacre, which turned his attention to iculture. On one of his farms, Lord Dacre said, nes were invaluable for the turnip crop ; on another m they were useless. Lawes was struck by the ference, and set to work to ascertain the meaning of e secret. That was the germ of the Rothamsted periments, which were destined to become worldmous, and attract to the park at Harpenden scients and agriculturists from all parts of the globe. Sir illiam Perkin's discovery of mauve dye, the first iline, or coal-tar colour, ever known, is now a familiar ry—how he made his find when trying to build up inine by synthesis. Even to-day few people realise at an enormous industry his investigations produd. All our best scents, disinfectants, essences and dicines innumerable result from the discovery made the boy of eighteen years.

THE LEGEND.

Hard by the newly made grave of Mr. Beit is the ost curious tomb in England. It is the tomb of Lady nne Grimston, daughter of the Earl of Thanet, who ed nearly two centuries ago and was buried in this me Tewin Churchyard. Upon her deathbed she sregarded the efforts of those who sought to adminisr spiritual comfort. An Atheist she had lived, an heist she would die. "It is as likely that I should e again from the dead," she said, "as that a tree ould grown out of the middle of my coffin." A tree s grow out of the middle of her coffin—an oak—d by its side a sycamore. The vault is square, brick and granite. The two trees first filled the terior before they could find a way out. When hey did burst through the masonry they so spread as mpletely to envelop the grave.

THE FACT

The tomb was originally surrounded by iron railings. hese the trees broke, grew round them, and carried hem skyward in their growth. A second stiff palisading of iron was added ; this, too, the trees adsorbed, so hat the railings and the trunks are inseparable, the imber having made the ironwork part of itself. Though the trees have but one root apiece they have so grown that their trunks completely surround the tomb : they have "crept," as it were, like ivy. But they have their upward growth. One of them has thrown up what look like five distinct trees ; the other has a couple—sturdy trees—twenty or more feet in height. It [illegible] probable that the legend was invented to fit the [illegible]arance of the tomb. Be that as it may, the sight is very striking, and thousands of people go to Welwyn specially to see it.

THE HOME OF THE CURZONS.

Lady Curzon is now laid at rest where many generations of the Curzons lie. Kedleston has for a long age been the home of this branch of the house. A sepulchral slab, recently discovered in the church, appears dependable evidence that as far back as the beginning of the thirteenth century the Curzons had sepulture there. It was in India that Lady Curzon's career attained the height of its splendour ; at Kedleston she will lie within the shadow of the stately dwelling upon which the viceregal residence in India is modelled. The vast and noble proportions of Kedleston House led Johnson jocularly to style it a "great town hall." Others, with more regard for its stately beauty, reproduced it in facsimile in Government House, Calcutta—a fact which made residence in the over-seas replica additionally welcome to Lord and Lady Curzon.

A LOST VOGUE.

One of the charms of Kedleston is its peaceful rusticity. This it retains in spite of that Lord Scarsdale who intended that Kedleston should rival the most fashionable places to which society repaired to drink medicinal waters. A sulphur spring rises in the park, and this the enterprising nobleman sought to convert into money. He built an inn whose proportions rivalled those of Kedleston House, and established baths and a bowling green. A certain number of fashionable people did go there to bathe and drink the waters. But the scheme never flourished, though undistinguished hypochondrics of Derby made pilgrimage to the fountain to drink away all ills. The popularity of the water was more notably attested by its sale in the streets of Derby, where it was wont to be drunk as a substitute for malt liquor. The inn is now a farm, and an earthquake has interrupted one outfall of the spring.

UNLAWFUL SPEECH.

Delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Congress will make their voices heard within the Palace of Westminster, but not from the floor of the House of Commons. Not even the Sovereign may do that when Parliament is sitting. They are not so strict in some other Parliaments. Parnell addressed the Washington House of Representatives, where, on another occasion, proceedings were opened by prayer by "General" Booth. Members of the Dominion Parliament have been addressed in their Chamber by Lady Laurier. It was a quite unexpected oration. The wife of the Premier was discovered standing near the foot of the throne, and members gallantly insisted upon her making a speech. Lady Laurier was at first a good deal perturbed at the invitation, but, taking her courage in both hands, she ascended the steps of the throne, and delivered, what Cadadian journalists assure us, was a charming and highly effective little address.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writer Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
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For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

PRESERVED AND PRESSED BEEF.
POTTED AND DEVILLED MEATS.

MOIR'S

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
BOMBAY,
KARACHI,
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MANAGING AGENTS:
SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS.

HOW IS YOUR HEALTH

AFTER all, this is the most important point to you. Have you lost the old time energy and ambition ? Are you ailing in any way from Weakness, Nervousness or a Disordered Liver and Stomach ? Have you any pains or aches of the body or limbs ? To be brief are you as well as you would like to be ? Is your health as good as it was ? Write to me fully if you feel anything wrong with you, advice will be found invaluable and it will cost you nothing.

Cook's Electric Body Battery

is a Battery that stands strictly on its merits which needs no drugs assistance and will not fail to cure you if you use it right. It has cured many people, some of which were, apparently, uncurable cases. In such troubles as Lumbago, Rheumatic Pains and aches, Weak Back and Nervous Disorders, it is of the utmost value, in fact any trouble which is the result of the lack of that force which is so essential to every human being, Electric Force yields quickly to the invigorating influence.

Bombay.

"DEAR SIR,—

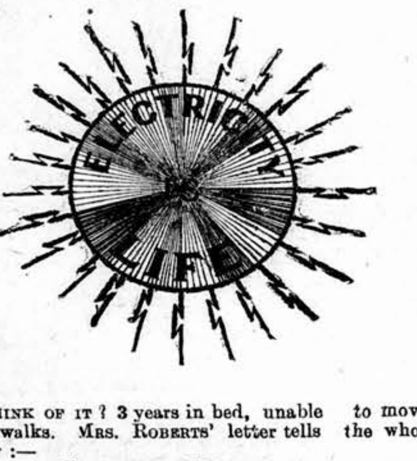
Since I got your battery, I have been in good health. My health is improving daily I am truly a new man. For your pleasure I take the interest of writing you these few lines for publication as my true letter. Again thanking you, I am, gentlemen, Yours very truly,"

(Original letter will be shown to those who call)

Send me your name and address if you are a sickly person, and I will send you free of charge a standard book on Electricity as applied for curing diseases. Call if convenient. Our offices are open daily from 9-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. Consultation is free.

C. G. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. G. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

"WAS SUPPOSED NEVER TO WALK AGAIN."
PARALYZED FOR 3 YEARS!



THINK OF IT ? 3 years in bed, unable to move now walks. MRS. ROBERTS' letter tells the whole story :—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

SIR,

This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed ; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail ; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk ; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it ; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them ; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter aged fourteen, and up-to-date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free ! If you are unable to call write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.

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ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hooks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

The Dogs-Birds section, 54 pages only, may be had apart from the complete book of 193 pages, and this section alone (54 pages) is free and post free. A size at 7d. is now on sale for owners of Dogs and Birds requiring to use a small quantity only of

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENG.

ELLIMAN'S ELIMINATES PAIN!

Eliminating trials reduce the number of really safe and useful massage lubricants to one,

ELLIMAN'S.

For the relief of Aches and Pains as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before broken, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.

MASSAGE with ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION is known to give best results. TO MASSAGE IN AN EFFICIENT WAY can easily be learned by obtaining a copy of the

ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK
(RUBBING EASES PAIN HANDBOOK)
256 pages, Illustrated, Cloth Board Covers.

"Full of those items of First Aid Knowledge, both surgical and medical, which are indispensable to the Household."—London Daily Express.

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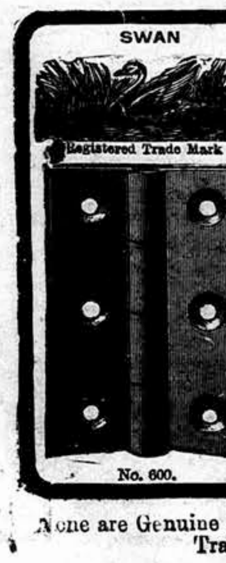

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BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

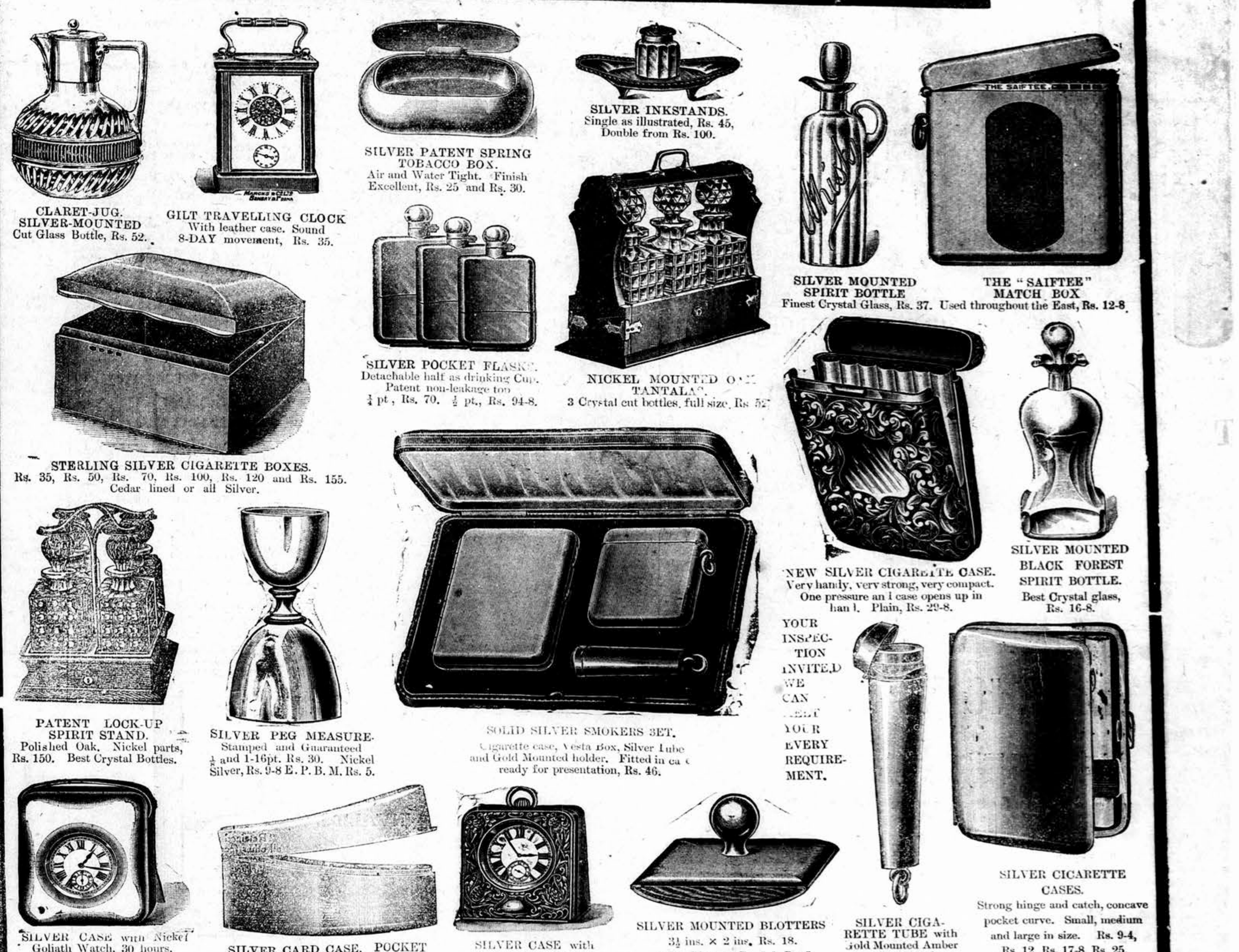
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

GYMKHANA-PRIZES.



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GILT TRAVELLING CLOCK With leather case. Sound 8-DAY movement, Rs. 35.

SILVER PATENT SPRING TOBACCO BOX. Air and Water Tight. Finish Excellent, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.

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THE "SAIFTEE" MATCH BOX Used throughout the East, Rs. 12-8.

STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE BOXES. Rs. 35, Rs. 50, Rs. 70, Rs. 100, Rs. 120 and Rs. 155. Cedar lined or all Silver.

SILVER POCKET FLASKS. Detachable half as drinking Cup. Patent non-leakage top ¼ pt., Rs. 70. ½ pt., Rs. 94-8.

NICKEL MOUNTED OAK TANTALUS. 3 Crystal cut bottles, full size, Rs. 52.

NEW SILVER CIGARETTE CASE. Very handy, very strong, very compact. One pressure and case opens up in hand. Plain, Rs. 29-8.

SILVER MOUNTED BLACK FOREST SPIRIT BOTTLE. Best Crystal glass, Rs. 16-8.

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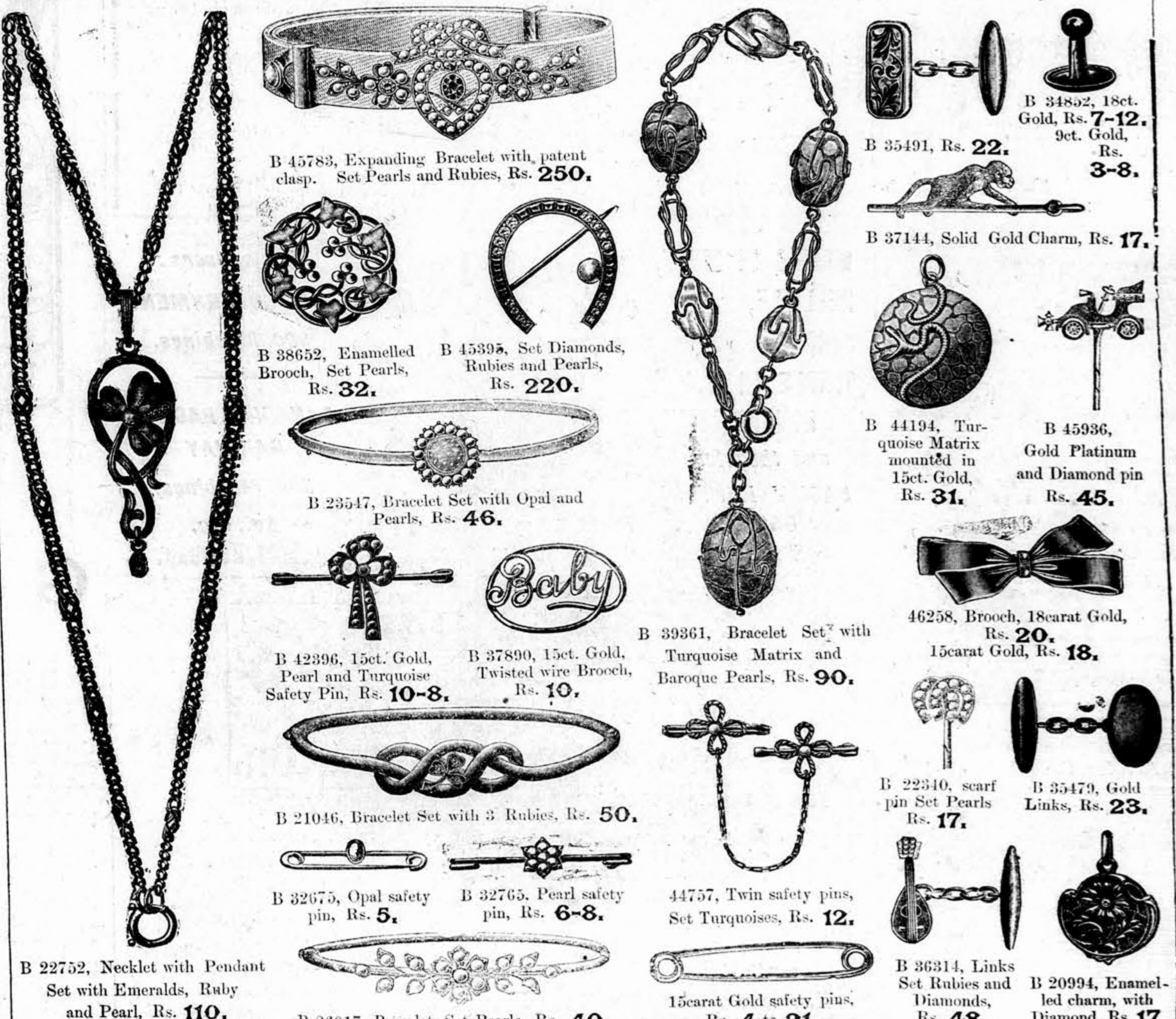

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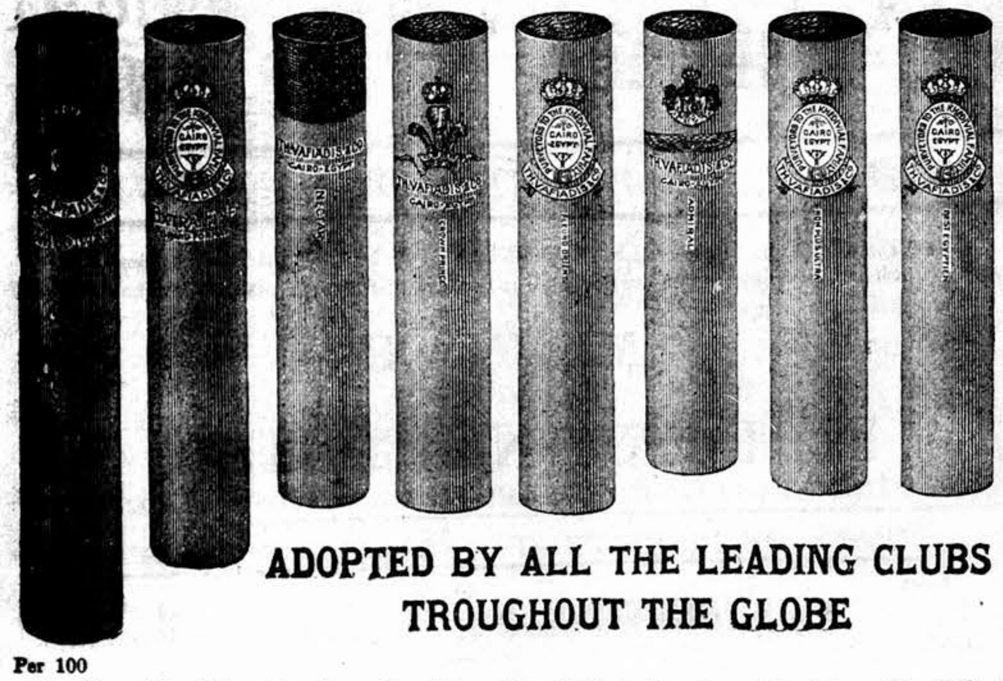

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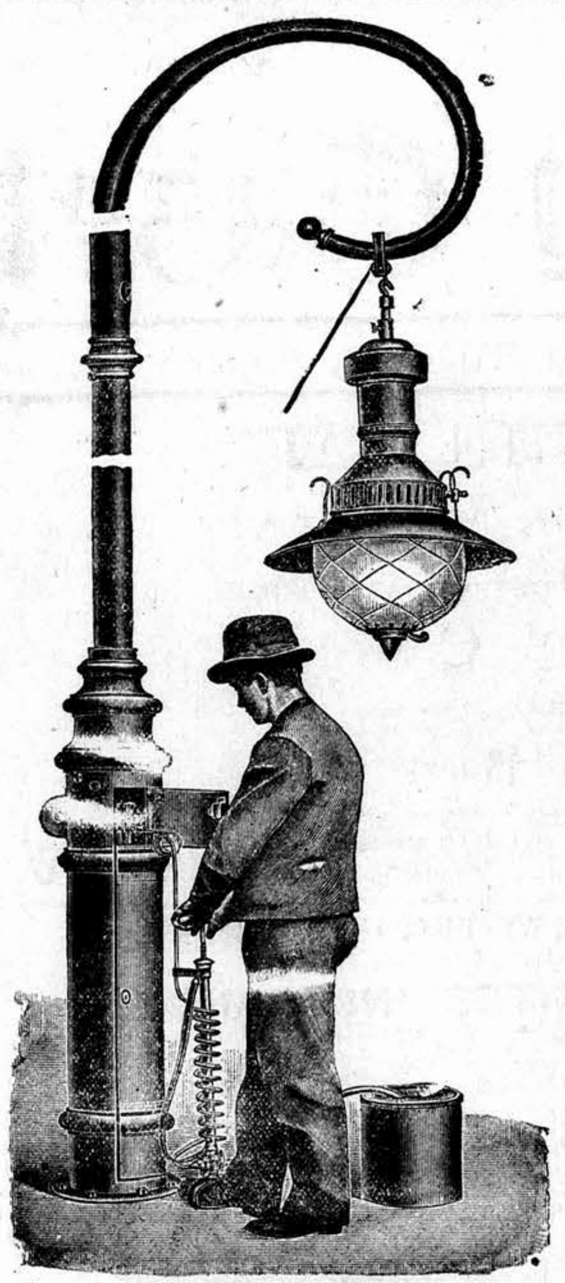

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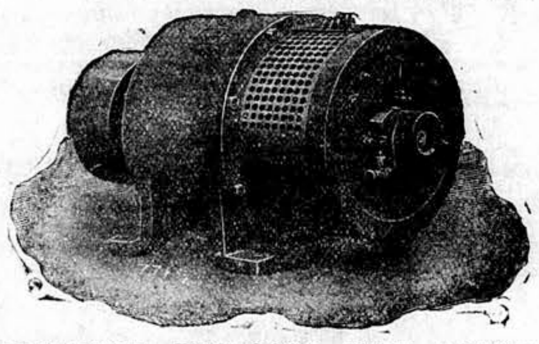

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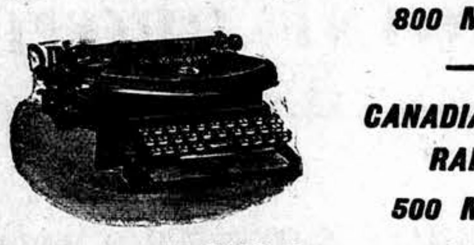

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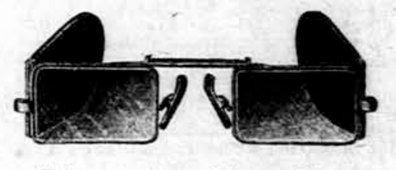

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SECOND EDITION.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.

TELEGRAMS.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

Rules under the New Act.

FULL CONTROL LEFT TO THE UNIVERSITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

A Resolution has been published by the Home Department of the Government of India dealing with the regulations relating to the University of Calcutta. The Senate of the Calcutta University were required to cause a revised body of regulations providing for all matters relating to the University to be prepared and submitted for sanction to the Government of India within one year after the commencement of the Act. This period of one year expired on 1st September, 1905. A further period of six months was then fixed for submission of revised regulations. The Government had no power to extend the time further and such regulations could only be made by the Government under power vested in them by Section 26 of the Act.

It proved impossible for theSenate to complete the revision of the regulations within the time fixed and the Government of India appointed a small Committee consisting of members of the Senate to assist them in preparing the regulations. The deliberations of the Committee which were based upon draft regulations prepared by the Senate commenced on 9th May and concluded on 9th July. During their fify meetings they prepared a complete body of regulations divided into 54 Chapters and the Government of India having examined these regulations see no reason for introducing any additions or alterations and they now accord their formal sanction to them in the precise form in which they left the hands of the Committee.

In promulgating these regulations for the future government of the University, the Government of India think it advisable to draw the attention to the principal Chapters and explain the intention and effect of some of the more imporant provisions.

IMPORTANT REGULATIONS.

SCIENCE STUDENTS MUST BE TRAINED.

Three regulations of Chapter 16 involve important principles.

Regulation 4, prohibits the admission of a private student to an examination in a scientific subject unless he has received practical training in a laboratory. It thus affirms the sound principle that the study of science has no educational value, unless it is accompanied by experimental and practical work.

TEACHERS MUST NOT BE FAILED STUDENTS.

Regulation 5, provides that no non-collegiate student shall be admitted to an examination as a teacher who has not been engaged in teaching for at least three years. The object is to prevent persons who have failed at an examination from taking nominal employment as school teachers, and thus gaining admission to an examination without attending lectures in a college. This practice is detrimental both to their own studies and to the quality of the teaching in the schools which employ them.

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Chapter 18 lays down that no college lecturer is to have a class of more than 150 pupils. But the Syndicate is empowered to make an exception to the rule in the case of special subjects or special professors.

CONTINUOUS PROGRESS SECURED.

Chapter 19, has been so framed as to secure that continuous progress shall be made in the right direction without setting up an ideal standard which may not be at once attainable. Its provisions are indeed the necessary consequence of the change in the character and scope of affiliation which is effected by Chapter 15, Regulation I. It has hitherto been the practice to grant affiliation in general terms up to a particular degree, such as the B. A., although many of the colleges thus affiliated are incapable of teaching all of the subjects included in the B. A., course.

AFFILIATION TO BE SPECIFIC NOT GENERAL.

The following recommendation was made in paragraph 69 of the Report of the Indian Universities Commission that "affiliation should be granted and from time to time renewed not in general terms but with a more exact reference to the subjects and courses of study for which the college can make adequate provision." The new regulations lay down that affiliation shall be given specifically for each separate subject, and each separate standard in each of the Faculties they require; that colleges shall be affiliated in what they can teach, and not in what they cannot teach; the question of the extent to which affiliation should be dealt with in the first instance by the Senate and Syndicate two years hence, and the ultimate decision will rest with the Government of India; who will give the fullest consideration to the circumstances of each case.

ONLY APPROVED SCHOOLS TO BE RECOGNISED.

Chapter 21 which treats of the recognition of schools is precticaliy identical with the draft submitby the Senate which is understood to represent the unanimous opinion of the Fellows belonging to the Education Department in Bengal. It gives effect to the principle enunciated by the Government of India in the Home Department letter of 24th October 1902 reviewing the report of the Universities Commission and reaffirmed in the instructions given to the Committee that no school should be recognised by the University for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidates for the Matriculation Examination unless the Syndicate is satisfied upon the report of the Director of Public Instruction or of an Inspector of Governmant Schools or of some other competent person nominated in this behalf by the Syndicate that the school conforms with regulations to be made by the Senate for the purpose under the regulations now sanctioned. The recognition or non-recogition of a school will be the act of the University, and the functions of the Education Department or of the person nominated by the Syndicate to report on the claims of the School to recognition will be limited to placing before the University the information requisite to enable it to exercise its controlling authority. This solution of a question which is not altogether free from difficulty is indicated alike by the cordial relations which have existed between the University and the Education Department in the past by their active co-operation in the supervision of secondary education and by the existence in Bengal and the new Province of a large number of private schools which receive no aid from Government and which therefore are not inspected by the officials of the Education Department.

UNRULY SPIRIT TO BE CHECKED.

With such schools the University alone is legally component to deal and the Governor-General-in-Council is assured that its influence will be firmly and discreetly exercised in the direction of checking the spirit of licence and self-assertion, the unbecoming manners, the impatience of control and the disregard of all authority which have been displayed of late by the boys and masters of not a few schools in Bengal and the new Province. For both boys and masters the same excuse may be pleaded—imperfect methods of Education which train the memory at the expense of the higher faculties and leave thejudgment immatured and the character undeveloped and unstable. It now rests with the University to correct these grave defects in the rising generation.

OVERCROWDING OF CLASSES TO BE STOPPED.

The only other provisions in Chapter 21 and 22 are those embodied in Chapter 21 regulation 2 and Chapter 22 regulation 5 which limits the number of students in each class. It is understood that this was adopted by the Senate without a dissentient voice. There can be no reasonable doubt that overcrowding in the lower classes of schools is largely answerable for the unsatisfactory training of Indian boys.

TUDENTS NOT TO GO FROM COLLEGE TO COLLEGE.

Chapter 23 comprises regulations for the admission, transfer, and withdrawal of students from affiliated colleges the object of which is to maintain continuity of studies and to prevent capricious changes from college to college.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS REGULATED.

The problem of the residence of students which is dealt with in Chapter 14 is admittedly one of great difficulty. It has given rise and is likely to give rise for some time to come to the widest divergence of opinion. The chapter provides for fhe residence of students under the following heads:—(1) Students residing with their parents and guardians; (2) students residing in collegiate hostels being boarding houses which form part of a college and admit only the students of that college are under the control of its Principal; non collegiate hostels or boarding houses kept by private individuals and not forming part of a college; attached messes or chummeries all the members of which belong to the same college; unattached messes being similar chummeries the members of which belong to different colleges; private lodgings approved by the authorities of the college in which the student is reading. The necessity for recognising these last arises from the fact that even now many Hindu students are married at the age of 17 or 18 and have their wives and families with them in Calcutta. For the purpose of administering the regulations relating to non-Collegiate hostels, messes and private lodgings provision is made for the appointment of a Committee of the Senate to be called

"STUDENTS' RESIDENCE COMMITTEE."

Not less than three members of the Committee must be Indians. This is important; as the work of the Committee will be one of great difficulty and delicacy, and they will have to decide questions affecting the mode of life and manners and social customs of Indian students.

RULES FOR EXAMINATIONS.

Chapter 25 contains general Rules for examinations and elaborate Rules are set down for the setting of papers which in future will be the joint work of three examinations.

Chapter 30 deals with Matriculation examinations and regulations therefore proceed on the principle that whatever subject is required must be known thoroughly up to an appropriate standard. In English an examination will be held not in a prescribed portion of English literature but in the English language as used in daily life. The condicate's.

OWN VERNACULAR WILL BE COMPULSORY

for Matriculation and in this the Committee follow the unanimous recommendation of the Indian Universities Committee. English History has been reserved for the Intermediate Examination, but the History of India will be required either in English or the vernacular.

NUMBER OF MARKS TO BE OBTAINED FOR A PASS.

The present standard for the Matriculation examination is defined in the regulations which require that in order to pass in English a candidate must obtain 40 per cent. of the full marks assigned to the two papers in English or if he can get 40 per cent. in the first paper (translation and Essay) then 36 per cent of the full marks of the two papers. In order to pass in the Vernacular a condidate must obtain 36 per cent and in order to pass in compulsory classes and mathematics 30 per cent in each and of the aggregate marks of all the papers 36 per cent, This means that if a candidate gets less than 36 per cent of the full marks in any subject he has to make up for the deficiency by getting more than 36 per cent in some other subject.

TEACHERS' DEGREES.

Chapter 39 treats of the examinations for a Licentiate in Teaching and Chapter 40 deals with the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching. These Chapters which are based on the recommendation of the Indian Universities Commission are a new departure so far as the Calcutta University is concerned. There are to be two examinations. The first of these, namely the examination for the Licentiate will be open to all persons who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science, These candidates will be examined not only in the theory, practice, and methods of teaching, but also in a course of modern English up to the standard of the B. A. Degree. The second is the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching which will be open to all persons who have graduated in Arts and methods of teaching and in the history of educational ideas and methods. The examinations will be both theoretical and practical and the theory of teaching in a college affiliated for the purpose.

MEDICAL DEGREES.

Chapters 44 to 46 of the regulations are occupied with the three examinations leading up to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Regarding the duration of this course there has been great difference of opinon and several conflicting considerations had to be borne in mind. The Committee were thus called upon to reconcile the modern demand for a high standard of professional efficiency with the reasonable plea advanced on behalf of the students that they should not be unduly delayed in entering upon the work of their lives. This, they have done by providing (1) that students who have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be permitted, as is the practice in the University of London, to proceed at once to a Medical Degree; (2) that for such students the period of study shall be six years; (3) that the period shall be reduced by one year in the case of students who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science before taking up the medical course. The practical effect will be that if a student passes his Matriculation Examination at the age of sixteen he will be able to engage in the pursuit of his profession when he is twenty-two or a year earlier than is now ordinarily possible. If however he postpones his decision to embrace a medical career until after he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science he cannot begin to practice until he is twenty-three.

GOVERNMENT'S CALL FOR CO-OPERATION.

Such in outline are the principal features of the regulations which were framed in the first instance by the Senate and have subsequently been recast and expanded in various directions by a Committee of experts in close touch with the varied social life of the University and representing a wide range of lerning and experience. The regulations now sanctioned fill in the frame work supplied by the Universities. They provide the machinery for reform, but they leave it to the Senate to put the machinery in motion and to determine the speed at which it shall be worked. With them it will rest to secure, by a judicious exercise of their influence and authority, the general adoption of sound principles of education and to spread abroad a true conception of the value and uses of knowledge. The advancement of learning, the promotion of research, the fostering of collegiate life, and the encouragement of individual effort are the objects at which the University will aim and the Government of India are confident that in working towards these ends the Senate will be supported by the loyal and hearty co-operation of all colleges and schools within their jurisdiction.

In conclusion, the Governor-General-in-Council tenders his cordial thanks to the Vice Chancellor and the Committee for the ability, industry, and judgment with which they have discharged the arduous and responsible task imposed upon them.

COTTON GROWING IN BURMA.

Poor Prospects.

NO SCOPE FOR INCREASED CULTIVATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON. AUGUST 10.

I have authority to publish the following important extracts from the voluminous official records to be issued to-morrow on cotton growing in Burma:—

The Director of Agriculture reports:—"I do not think any useful result would be obtained by the suggested deputation to Burma of the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Bombay. I consider there is no chance whatever of cotton being grown on irrigated land. I am confident that it will not be grown on the irrigated area of the Mandalay canal as much more profitable crops can be grown. as regards cotton growing in Magwe the people find sessamum a much more profitable and easily grown crop. I am in agreement with the views expressed regarding the Burma cultivator in this paragraph. In my opinion the figures for 1904-05 represent the high water mark of cotton cultivation. In that year prices were abnormolly high and the season was very favourable for cotton cultivation. In In my opinion there is very little chance of the extension of cotton cultivation in Pakokku and Minbu. I think the measures suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, Minbo, for fostering (or forcing) the cultivation of cotton on the Mon Canal lands are inadvisable. The cultivators will naturally grow the crops which they consider most profitable and to which they are accustomed. Cotton is not unknown to them and if they think it will pay them they will grow without Government interference. The estimate of 100,000 acres as available for cotton cultivation in Akyab can only be described as a wild guess. The whole of this estimated area consists of Taungyas and I do not think there is the least chance of its being devoted to cotton cultivation. There may be some extension in Prome as it is conveniently situated with regard to the mills at Allanmyo But the estimated area for extension, if taken up, is trifling.

In the first place it is extremely unlikely that such capitalists would be forthcoming; in the next place the available land does not exist in large blocks suitable for granting to capitalists. Messrs. Jamal Bros. themselves recently applied for a grant of land for the purpose of cotton cultivation, but the terms they wanted were unreasonable and, I believe the application has been refused. There is practically no cotton cultivation in Mandalay and there is not likely to be. The people find sessamum, jowar and peas more profitable crops on the Ya lands. Sagaing is already an important cotton growing district. It may be taken as pretty certain that nearly all land suitable for cotton cultivation and which the cultivators find it profitable to grow with cotton is cultivated already. Meiktila is an important cotton-growing district. A good deal of the richer lands referred to is cultivated with chillies, tomatoes and gram. I do not think cotton is likely to be substituted for these. Even under scientific guidance Myingyan cultivators are fully alive to the advantages of cotton.

I think it will be found that the area under cotton reached its limit in this district in 1904-05 when there was the unusual combination of very high prices and a favourable season. In my opinion there is very little hope of any considerable expansion of cotton cultivation in Burma, Upper or Lower, I cannot see how any extension in the area under cotton could have been expected from the distribution of Rs. 5,000 worth of selected seed. This is a mere drop in the ocean compared with the total amount sown. The Deputy Commissioner, Myingyan, reports that Messrs. Jamal Brothers alone sell 1,000 tons of seed per annum in that district (at Rs. 2-8-0 per 1,000 viss). This represents about 17,000 worth and of course there are many other brokers and many cultivators sow their own seed. Moreover the object of the distribution of the selected seed was not the extension of the area, but rather the improvement of the quality of the crop. The Burma Cotton Company have promised to devote special attention (within the limits of ordinary business considerations) to the distribution of selected seed and state that they hope to be able in the near future to distribute 20,000 viss annually and that the quantity will increase.

My reasons for the opinion given above as regards the ordinary field cotton are:—(1) The crop in Ya lands in Upper Burma is an extremely precarious one owing to the uncertainty of the rainfall. It therefore would not pay the cultivator to spend more money on selected seed and extensive cultivation, as the risk of loss of crop would be too great. (2) The class of cotton produced, apparently satisfies the purchaser and there is nothing to show that a higher price would be paid for the better quality or that there would be any greater demand for a better quality. Indeed, Mr. Burkitt in this connection says Japan would take an increased quantity of a slightly longer staple, but only apparently at the present price. Messrs Jamal Brothers of Allanmyo and other places who are the principal buyers are sufficiently keen and enterprising business men to encourage the growing of a better quality than is at present produced if they really wanted such an improved quality without any stimulation from Government. (3) I do not say that if an experimental farm was started in a suitable locality and careful experiments made over a term by experienced agriculturists some improvements in the quality of cotton grown in Burma might not result. But the same might be said almost if any other crop.

The question of the improvement of Indian cotton has been raised recently owing to the "corner" in American cotton and to the statements regarding Burma made by Sir G. Watt in his speech to the English Cotton Growing Association in Manchester. I am entirely in agreement with Mr. Burkitt when he says that there is little likelihood of Burma supplying cotton for the Lancashire mills within any reasonable number of years, and would go further and say that there is no possibility of Burma ever supplying such cotton, because the land on which cotton is grown in Burma is not suitable for producing such cotton. It might be possible to produce such cotton on the irrigated lands in Kyankse and Mandalay and Minbu, but in these lands the cultivator finds it much more profitable to grow other stapels. It may be remarked that only a small portion of the cotton produced in India is suitable for English consumption and conditions almost everywhere in India are more favourable both as regards rainfall and soil than in the Ya tracts of Upper Burma.

The Government of India Department of Revenue and Agriculture wrote to the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma stating that the Government of India agree with the general conclusions arrived at by the Lieutenant-Governor that under existing conditions there is little prospect of the extension of cotton cultivation in Burma for the reasons that the small profits obtainable from it make it less paying than other crops; that the seasons in the present cotton tract are precarious; that quality of the fibre at present produced is poor, while the cost of labour of which cotton requires a larger supply is very high and facilities for transport are deficient. At the same tme they are inclined to think that the conclusions arrived at as regards the future are unduly pessimistic If the quality of fibre could be largely improved and the yield increased so that the profits from cotton cultivation were enhanced many of the difficulties now experienced would disappear. So far also as climatic conditions go there seems to be nothing which would prevent the growth of the finer varities and they appear to be sufficiently favourable in the dry zone of Upper Burma to justify experimental work. The possibilities of growing long stapled cotton under irrigation should also not be neglected, for, if successful, the crop should be able to compete with rice. Moreover the papers forwarded by you do not show whether the question of as an improvement in the methods of cultivation as now practised in Burma has been considered. Under existing conditions the poorest land is ordinarily appropriated for cotton, the seed is roughly scattered over the field and very little thinning and weeding is done. With such methods a good yield can hardly be expected.

In these circumstances the Government of India consider that the conduct of experiments for the Improvement and extention of cotton cultivation should form an important part in the programme of the Burma Agricultural Department when it is constituted. I am to add that the Government of India do not think it advisable to depute an expert to make a tour in Burma until a trained staff is available in the Province to give effect to any recommendations he might make.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

Favourable Crop Prospects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

The return of the number of persons in receipt of relief for the week ending August 4th is incomplete. But there has been an increase of 7,000 in the United Provinces, a decrease of 3,437 in East Bengal, of 276 in Ajmer and of 7,912 in Bombay. The crop reports show that standing crops are generally in a good condition in East Bengal. Heavy rain has retarded agricultural operations and damaged low lying tea in Cachar. Harvesting of early rice and jute is in progress. Scarcity continues o prevail in Mymensingh, Faridpur, Comilla and Noakhalli.

712 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief in Mymensingh, 1,027 in Faridpur, 749 in Tipperah and 4,255 in Noakhalli, and slight distress on account of high prices of food grains are reported in Jessore. There was good rain in the scarcity districts of the United Provinces and a break is needed in Jalaun.

Cholera is bad in parts of Hamirpur in the Punjab.

More rain is urgently needed in Rajputana. The prospects on the whole are favourable but more rain is needed in Bombay. The numbers on relief are falling and the works are closed in Kolhapur.

THE BOMBAY REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on August 8:—

Good rain during week in Ratnagiri, Kanara, Poona, Kathiwar, Kolhapur, and Savantvadi, moderate in Thana, Kolaba, Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha and slight in Guzerat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch. Inundation in Sind generally satisfactory. Sowing nearing completion. Transplantation continues. Area sown above normal in Deccan and near normal in Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Konkan, Karnatak and Palanpur. Standing crops generally in good condition, except for slight damage by locusts in parts Larkhana and Hyderabad, but require more rain in parts Deccan, Karnatak, Kolhapur and Rewa Kantha. Supply of drinking water generally adequate. Water in irrigation channels, tanks, and wells sufficient. In affected tracts agricultural stock still deficient. Kadbi still scarce and dear, but green grass coming up and conditions of cattle improving. Stocks of grain with merchants sufficient and trade active. Quantity of grain purchasable per rupee, in Deccan 28 to 55 per cent., in Karnatak 35 to 45 per cent., and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent, less than normal. Numbers on test works on last day of week ending 28th Ultim—Phaltan 130, Miraj, (Junior) 182; total 312. Condition of agricultural labourers generally good. Demand for labour in Fields increasing. Public health generally good. Cholera still prevalent in parts Deccan and Karnatak. Numbers on relief falling. Works closed in Kolhapur. British Districts—Deccan: works 14,807 gratuitous 30,353; total 45,160; Karnatak: works 14,564, gratuitous 14,829, total 29,393. Native States: works 3,553, gratuitous 2,290; total 5,843.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. C. H. Forsters of the I. M. S., is placed on special duty under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Sir Bampfylde Fuller, K. C. S. I., C. I. C., has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor-General of India to resign from he 20th of August, 1906, the office of Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Bamfylde Fuller, that all honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, shall be continued to him from the 20th of August until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

Under the Authority vested in him by the 29th Section of Act 21 and 22 Victoria. Cap. 106, His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased, subject to the approbation of His Magesty, the King-Emperor of India, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Lancelot Hare, C. S. I., C. I. E., to be the Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam,

VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.—Major A. K. Leslie, V. D. is granted the Honorary Rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

CHOTA NAGPUR RIFLES.—Major Newman of the Indian Medical Service to be Medical Officer *vice* Maddox resigned.

1ST PUNJAB RIFLES.—Major A. Turner to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Messrs. C. T. Key and W. Green and J. H. Waters, to be Lieutenants.

BANGALORE RIFLES.—Captain Sice and Lieutenant Green resign their Commissions.

NILGIRI RIFLES.—Captain A. T. W. Penn is granted Honourary rank as Major.

N. W. R. RIFLES.—Lieutenant Beatson to be Captain.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RIFLES.—Major Beale resigns his commission and A. H. A. Simcox is appointed Major.

HYDERABAD RIFLES.—Captain Grey resigns his Commission.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Sykes, C. M. G. is granted six months' leave from the 21st of April.

Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont is appointed Consular Agent for France at Karachi.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dillon, A. B., is appointed Staff Officer in Charge of the Border Military Police and Militia of the N. W. Frontier Province.

H. J. Saunders is appointed Vice Consul for Norway at Calcutta; S. G. Ritherdon at Chittagong; J. Milligan at Tuticorin; Scott Allen at Bassein; and I. A. Padday at Moulmein.

SWADESHISM.

CLERGYMAN'S VIEWS.

PLEA FOR NATIONAL SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

The Reverend E. F. Brown, Superior of the Oxford Mission in Calcutta, in a letter to the *Statesman*, writes:—"I feel sure that I am only one amongst many of your European readers who have read the speeches made last Tuesday with the warmest sympathy, and have been thankful to see in them evidence of renewed possibility of a good understanding with our Bengali fellow-subjects. When the President prayed that the people might so think and speak, so devise and act, so bear and forbear, that true unity, peace, and concord might once more be established among them, and that Divine Providence might fill the hearts of the Rulers with true love for the people of this country and with a genuine sympathy with them in their lawful and just aspirations, so that peace, happiness, and harmony of relations might once more be restored; when he said that while the *Swadeshi* movement had done incalculable good to the country by stimulating their lawful activities, it had yet resulted in much harm by causing a tension of feeling between the ruler and the ruled, which was to be deplored by all right-thinking men in both communities. When he went on and said 'I hope, at the same time, that our Anglo-Indian friends, to whom we are indebted in various ways, will look upon our national endeavours with a charitable feeling and assist us in attaining objects which mean progress and development to our country.' May we not thankfully accept the olive branch thus generously held out? Have we not here a sound basis for the restoration of that good feeling and co-operation, which has been disturbed by recent events, and without which the country cannot prosper? Can there be anything more desirable than that the two communities, which have to live together in any case, should learn to live together in unity? Can there be anything less desirable than a state of unseemly bickerings and pin-pricks, in which we have been living for some time past, and for which I have no hesitation in saying that both communities are responsible?"

The *Statesman* agrees with these views, but, dissents from the Reverend Brown's idea, expressed lower down in the letter, that the Partition of Bengal should be regarded as settled and final.

AGITATION IN BENGAL.

"Rangoon Gazette's" Appeal to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 10.

The first of a series of special editorials appears in the *Rangoon Times* to-day. The article which is severely anti-Swadeshi, states with "India for the Indians" as the war cry disguised in the apparently harmless but prevaricating shout of "Bande-mataram," the Swadeshi is striving to attain its seditious aims with a persistency so apparent that the ultimate safety of the Anglo-Indian population should form the subject of first consideration with the Government of India and the Local Governments throughout the Indian Empire. The lamentable blunder in Eastern Bengal which culminated in Sir B. Fuller's regrettable resignation of the Lieutenant-Governorship and the asinine stupidity of the higher authorities in adopting a view which resulted in such resignation have intensified the enthusiasm of the fanatical adherents of the Swadeshi and in the words of the Native Press caused "great rejoicing." That a people of a faction should indulge in great rejoicing at the overthrow of a respected and successful governing official's authority is an indication of menacing danger and an absolute disgrace to any Government which permits of its possibility.

After dealing exhaustively with the recent statements in the Native Press, the article continues: "These inspired extracts from the recognised leading Native papers is evidence of both activity and desire. The former is apparent on every hand and the desire of the Swardeshi adherents to increase it is proof of concerted if not personal interest. There never was a cause without an object. It used to be said that cause was invariably followed by effect. But in the case of the Swadeshi "agitation" to use the native's own term the effect may be rendered quite of negative character, once the eyes of the Government of India are opened. Congress leaders are advised to take the matter seriously in hand or future generations will hold them responsible for the dissolution and a movement which, if engineered wisely, might have brought about the regeneration of the country. It is explicitly indicated that the results of the Swadeshi agitation are not immediately anticipated, although in the interim the funds obtained from various sources will be available for the support of the "cause" and its professional agitators. England has long since made up its mind as to paid agitation and its despicable equivocating methods. Anglo-Indians have yet to learn their lesson when the Native talks about regenerating the country. It is high time for the Government to insist upon acquiring distinct information as to the length to which the process of regeneration is to extend.

"There are many thousands of Anglo-Indians in the Empire who look to the Government of India to repress without quibble or delay any movement or agitation which threatens either the safety of the people or the integrity of the Empire.

THE BURMA POLICE.

Re-organisation Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 10,

The Government of India have sanctioned the reorganisation of the superior ranks of the the Burma police with effect from the 1st April last. There will be five grades of District Superintendents, 43 officers in all and including 2 officers on Rs. 1,200, six on Rs. 1,000, eleven on Rs. 900, eleven on Rs. 800, and thirteen on Rs. 700 a month. There will be 38 Assistant Superintendents of whom 15 will be in the first grade on Rs. 500, 16 in the second grade on Rs 400, and 7 in the third grade on Rs. 300 a month. There will be three Deputy Inspectors-General two being in charge of ranges and one in charge of the Railway and of Criminal Investigation. The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon Town though he will remain independent of the Inspector-General will for purposes of salary be graded as a Deputy Inspector-Generl. Two of the Deputy-Inspectors-General will get Rs. 1,800 a month and two will get Rs. 1,500 The Deputy Inspectors-General of Railway Police will have a Personal Assistant, but the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Civil Police is abolished. The local allowance of the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General is increased to Rs. 200 and that of the Superintendent of Railway Police to Rs. 150. The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rangoon Town Police and the two Superintendents of Rangoon Town will receive a local allowance of Rs. 100 per month each. They will also be provided with free quarters or with a house allowance of Rs. 100 per month in lieu. The Assistant Superintendents in independent charge of Police at Taunggyi and Lashim in the Southern and Northern Shan States respectively will recive local allowances of Rs. 106 each. The Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Railway Police will also receive a local allowance of Rs. 100. The local allowances which are at present granted for dearness of living remain untouched by these orders except in the case of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Taunggyi whose local allowance of Rs. 45 is merged in the allowance of Rs. 100.

For the present one post of Superintendent in the Rangoon Town will continue to be held by Mr. Henderson and so long as this is the case the number of District Superintendents will be one short and there will be 42 only.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

THE annual report on the working of the Indian Companies Act for 1905-6 has just been issued showing that the number of documents registered under the different denominations during the year under report, as compared with that of the preceding year, has increased in all the heads save one, *i.e.*, copies of Orders of Court. The increase is chiefly in the memoranda which have caused the increase in the notices.

The year closed with 390 Joint Stock Companies and 53 Companies limited by guarantee, against 342 and 62 in the preceding year. The former includes 56 new companies and two companies that were under liquidation and began reworking under the Orders of the Court; and the latter two new companies. Of the Joint Stock Companies 10 went into liquidation and 11 of those limited by guarantee. Ten of the 11 companies were the old Provident Societies, many of which have ceased to work but whose names are retained in the registers till the period allowed to be struck off.

Thirty of the new Joint Stock Companies carry on the business of Mills and Presses and 18 of these are at Ahmedabad. Of the remainder the greater number are Traders: two, the Kaiser Native Sugar Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Gaikwad Sugar Works and Distillery Co, Ld., are for sugar manufactures, and one, the Shivrajpur Syndicate, for mining Manganese Ores. The wave of Swadeshism in this Presidency resulting from the Bengal agitation has given rise to the starting of many of these new companies.

The fees realized amounted to Rs. 12,692-14. There is a steady increase in all the heads save in two which are unimportant. The greatest increase is for registering new companies. The large number of companies registered during the year and the large capital of some of them, especially in the case of Mills and Railways, account for the increase. One company, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, paid the maximum fee of Rs, 1,000. The increase in registering special Resolutions is incidental to the increase in the nominal capital of two Companies paying the fee of Rs, 175 for such increase and in that of other documents is due to the registration of the greater number of Notices of Situation of offices of new companies and of removal of those of old companies.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,508-0-2 against Rs. 1,547-1-7 in the year previous, being a decrease of Rs, 39-1-5.

The provisions of the Branch Registers Act IV of 1900 were not availed of by any of the companies.

No prosecution was instituted during the year against any company.

Five Societies were registered during the year under Act XXI of 1860.

The operations during the year on the whole were satisfactory. There was an increase both in the registrations and fee collections, leaving a nett revenue of Rs. 18,461-15-10 to the credit of Government.

A STOLEN PUP.

House Surgeon's Wife Accused.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged Mrs. Fernandez, wife of the House Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, with the theft of a pup belonging to Miss Katherine O'Connell, Sister in charge of the nursing staff of the hospital. Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Ferreira, solicitor, defended the accused.

The story of the complainant was that she lived in the same bungalow at the hospital premises, but the quarters were separated only by a partition of wood. On Wednesday last, when complainant returned home, she found her dog missing. She made immediate enquiries and after receiving certain information from the butler she sent him to the accused's quarters to fetch the puppy. The butler returned, saying that accused refused to give up the animal as the complainant had often detained the ball belonging to her children. Complainant wrote to Major Hojel, and they reported the matter to Inspector Sullivan. The latter sent Sub-Inspector Taylor to recover the stolen dog, but accused refused to surrender it. Mr. Bodley was then sent for and the puppy was recovered.

The defence was that the complaint was a vexatious and frivolous one. The wooden partition did not touch the ground and consequently the complainant's pup entered through the open space into the room of the accused. On several occasions, when the ball belonging to accused's children went into complaint's room, she refused to give it up. Accused made a complaint about it to Major Hojel. On the day the dog was detained, accused's son, Edgar, showed it to his mother, who told him to keep it. The intention of the accused was to let complainant understand that it was not proper to trouble the children by detaining their ball, and thus annoying them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferreira, complainant stated that there were little disagreements between her and Dr. Fernandez. She did not object to Dr. Fernandez giving orders, and she never said to the ward-boys and others that Dr. Fernandez was nobody, and that she was to give orders. She and Sister Rae were often put to various sorts of annoyance by Dr. Fernandez's household in general, and she had made a complaint to Major Hojel. She never touched the accused's children's ball. Dr. Hojel never spoke about any complaint made by Mrs. Fernandez regarding the ball. When the pup was returned to Inspector Bodley he informed her that Mrs. Fernandez intended to bring a charge against her in regard to a missing ball. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade......	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..................	0	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	15
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	21
Water Division	0	0	[illegible]
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	[illegible]
Hospitals.....................	0	0	6
Total........	6	6	[illegible]
Total plague deaths to date..	133,547		
Same date last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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A DOCTOR'S CLAIM.

High Court Proceedings.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard the suit in which Dr. Cuthbert Ralph Marret sued Mr. Charles Vernon, for Rs. 2,170, with interest at 6 per cent, from 2nd February, and costs, being fees for medical attendance upon Mr. Vernon's son from August 1905 to October of the same year. Mr. Davar, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Bahadurjee made further reference to the correspondence that had passed between the parties. Plaintiff averred in one of his letters that he had recently given defendant notice that his fee for a visit would be Rs. 10.

The Judge: What was it before?

Mr. Bahadurjee: About three years before this occasion, the plaintiff had charged defendant Rs. 5 for a visit. But on the present occasion, he had given notice that the fee would be 10 rupees.

Dr. Marret, examined by Mr. Bahadurjee, said he was a Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery of the University of Aberdeen and had been in practice in Bombay for fourteen years. His fee at first was Rs. 3, then it was raised to Rs. 5 per visit, but since January, 1905, he had raised the fee to 10 rupees to new patients. It continued to be Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 to old patients Mr. Vernon was not an old patient of his. In 1902, witness attended Mrs. Vernon and charged Rs. 5 for a visit. Since then he had not entered Mr. Vernon's house. He lived in the same house as the defendant. Since 1902, witness knew that defendant had another family doctor. On the 12th August, 1905, witness found a note requesting his attendance in Mr. Vernon's house. He was too tired and could not go. At 6 p. m. the same day, witness received another note calling him. A few days before the 12th August, Mr. Vernon's mother-in-law, Mrs. Geffert, called upon him and enquired what would be his fee if Mr. Vernon called him.

Mr. Weldon objected to the question in the form in which it was put.

His lordship allowed the question to be put, and witness said his answer to Mrs Geffert's question was that the fee would be Rs. 10. Witness went up at 6 p. m. on the 12th August, and Mr. Vernon met him at the door. Witness examined Mr. Vernon's son and prescribed for him. Witness had a conversation with Mrs. Geffert relating to the fees again. From that day witness attended Mr. Vernon's son till the 7th October, 1905. He had paid 59 day visits and 25 night visits, and had 19 consultations. For a week, from 21st August, when the disease was aggravated and the boy was in a critical condition, witness had charged Rs. 100 for every 24 hours. Witness gave constant attendance during the week, from 15 to 18 hours by the bed-side per day. Apart from the week in question, witness had paid 102 visits. He had made certain deductions considering the circumstances of the case. Witness knew Mr. J. W. Rice, whom he attended professionally in July, 1905, when he was living with Mr. Vernon in "Wellington House." Witness thought Mrs. Vernon sent for him on that occasion. The fee witness charged Mr. Rice was Rs. 10 per visit, and he believed Mr. Vernon knew that was the fee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Weldon, witness said be was a registered practitioner in London. His register was dated, 1st August, 1902. He did not go to the Small Causes Court on the amount of the amended bill, because he thought he would get better justice in the High Court. Defendant proposed a reference to two medical gentlemen, but witness did not agree to the proposal for reasons stated in one of his letters.

You had an offer of Rs. 1,000, Dr. Marret, why did you not accept?

Mr. Bahadurjee: It was an offer made without prejudice and cannot be deposed to.

Mr. Weldon said, that being so he would withdraw his question.

You proposed to charge defendant Rs. 10 a visit for 150 visits?—Yes.

Was that your contract with Mr. Vernon? No, but I had distinctly given him to understand that would be the charge.

You did not tell the defendant anything about charges for night visits or consultations until the 2nd February, 1906?—No. The terms were mentioned at back of my previous bills. It is true the defenfant did not know directly through me about the charges for consultations.

Witness was shewn a bill, and admitted that there were no conditions given on the back of that bill. Continuing, witness said he was alone when he had the conversation with Mrs. Geffert. Apart from his diary, he had to rely merely on his recollection. Strictly calculated, witness's claim would have been about Rs. 3,000; it was less, because he did not charge for excess of time. From what appeared in his diary, witness would not be able to tell the night from the day visits. Until he received Mr. Vernon's letter, witness did not know that his bill was going to be disputed.

There was a period of the illness when you objected to consultation?—Yes, I objected all through to consultations. I wanted a free hand, and they insisted on having consultations, I was hampered in my treatment by the consultations. I objected to the morphia treatment.

Mr. Weldon: The animus has not been brought in by us, and I am entitled to put the witness certain questions.

Witness, continuing, said he made the calculation of the visits from the diary after the receipt of Mr. Vernon's letter. During the week of serious illness, witness spent from 15 to 18 hours per day by the patient's bedside.

To the Judge: By consultation witness meant the visits of patients who saw him in his consulting room.

Cross-examination continued, witness maintained that he spent from 15 to 18 hours per day by the bedside during the week. He was hardly an hour or two in bed per day. There were five or six surgical operations performed. In connection with the last operation, witness asked for Dr. Street's assistance, and afterwards of Major Childe. All were slight operations, but serious in the boy's state of health.

Mr. Bahadurjee: I don't know how this is relevant to the case. The whole question is whether plaintiff is entitled to Rs. 10 per visit or no.

Cross-Examination continued: The night of the 26th was worst, when witness was scarcely two hours in his house. There was almost equal trouble on the 25th. Witness charged Rs. 100 a day for the week of serious illness. That did not include consultations: so consultation was extra. The bill for Rs. 1,500 included the Rs. 760 for that week. The total would go beyond Rs. 1,700 odd, but witness of his own pleasure put the figure down at Rs. 1,500. On the 9th October, 1905, witness received a letter from defendant, which was not couched in unfriendly terms. He had no ill-feeling on his part.

Re-examined by Mr. Bahadurjee, witness said he had claimed in this suit Rs. 2,170. In his conversation with Mrs. Geffert, witness thought she was acting on Mr. Vernon's behalf. Witness spent with this patient from three to four hours at a stretch in the day time, and six to eight hours at night.

Mr. J. A. Rice, manager of Tata and Company's insurance department, lived in the same house as the Vernon's, in Wodehouse Lines. He enquired some time ago about a nearest doctor and was told that plaintiff lived in the same house and charged Rs. 5 a visit. Witness was treated for four days and paid a bill for Rs. 40, about which he complained.

This was the case for the plaintiff, with the exception of Mrs. Geffert, who had sent a medical certificate.

It was arranged that she might be examined on Monday.

Mr. Vernon, the defendant, was then called. He said the plaintiff treated Mrs. Vernon in 1902. He was then living on the ground-floor or the same house, and charged Rs. 5 a visit. In August, 1905, witness had no conversation with his wife or mother-in-law as to the plaintiff's fees. On getting a bill for Rs. 1,500 from plaintiff, witness was surprised and wrote to him in rather a friendly way. Witness sent to plaintiff a cheque for Rs. 800, and afterwards paid the amount into Court. Before the suit was filed, witness was quite willing to go to arbitration.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bahadurjee: Witness had heard of another doctor charging Rs. 450 in a case of illness which extended over six weeks. He did not know how far the particulars are true. He had no definite recollection. The evidence Mr. Rice gave here was quite correct. Witness remembered the incident of Mr. Rice being charged Rs. 10 a visit. Witness did not know about Mrs. Geffert making enquiries about the plaintiff's fees. Referring to one of plaintiff's letters to him, witness said he did not consider it necessary to disclaim his liability to a fee of Rs. 10 per visit. Witness never thought of enquiring what fee the plaintiff charged for a visit. Between 1902 and August, 1905, another doctor attended witness's family. During that interval, the plaintiff was never sent for. During his son's illness witness slept in his own room when he could.

To the Judge: The scoring over of some of the entries in the plaintiff's diary looked suspicious. After a cursory examination of the book, witness's suspecion was excited.

Cross-examination continued: Nearly all the entries in the book against witness's name appeared to be erased. Witness could not swear that the plaintiff had not paid the number of visits he charged for.

Re-examined by Mr. Weldon: Witness was not allowed to take a full inspection of the plaintiff's diary. On the 7th November, 1905, witness replied to the plaintiff's letter of the 4th, in which plaintiff had stated that his fee was Rs. 10 per visit.

At this stage further enquiry was adjourned till Monday.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

Peace of the Future.

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

DURING the week prior to the departure of the mail meetings were being held of the Inter-Parliamentary union which aims at securing international peace by arbitration. The delegates numbered between five and six hundred. The most important event in connection with the first day's proceedings was the long and significant speech, delivered in fluent French (in which language, by the way, most of the day's addresses were given) by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was described by the president (Lord Weardale) as "the ever faithful champion of our cause."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said: It is my high privilege as the head of his Majesty's Government to extend to you, the members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, a most cordial welcome. Gentlemen; I am delighted to see you, and it is with unfeigned satisfaction that I bid you welcome to England in the name of the British Government and of the nation. Let me add that it gives me very great pleasure to receive you here at Westminster on behalf of the mother of Parliaments, on whose hearthstone you, the representatives of the Parliaments of the Western World, are gathered.

I have the honour to announce to you that I am authorised to welcome you in the name of the King—(cheers)—whose services in the cause of peace are known to you all, and who has expressed a special interest in this historic gathering. (Cheers.)

The majority of you have not come here—and I think you will wish this to be understood— as the accredited delegates of your respective Parliaments. This gathering is unofficial. But you are here, if I read the times aright, in the fullest sense as the accredited representatives of your fellow-countrymen and women, and in this capacity you are entitled to express, with an authority attaching to noother Assembly in the world the conscience, the reason, and the sentiments of a large and not the least influential portion of the human race. (Cheers.) In addressing you I feel that I am not so much speaking to the representatives of diverse States of Europe and America as to the exponents of principles and hopes that are common to us all, and without which our life on earth would be a life without horizon or prospect. With the purpose of your mission, let me say at once, his Majesty's Government desire unreservedly to associate themselves. It is their hope that your deliberations will do much to promote a closer understanding between the nations. You have indeed done much since the new century began to give shape and substance to the growing, the insistent, desire that war may be banished from the earth. All of us, I suppose, can remember a time when such a gathering as this would have evoked the derision of those who call themselves practical men. You would have been called dreamers, and your plans for substituting equitable arrangement for the license and ferocity of war would have been denounced as dangerous Quixotory. Gentlemen, let us be charitable in our judgment of those misguided men and those dark ages. We are all creatures of habit. And by habituating the world to the idea that peaceful arbitrament can adjust such differences as diplomacy has failed to solve you have opened men's eyes; you have cleared minds.

Gentlemen, it must be a cause of delight and encouragement to you to feel that a great step has been taken toward the realisation of this ideal. I believe that there are now in existence at present thirty-eight arbitration agreements between the different Powers. These instruments have all been framed since October, 1903. Thanks to Lord Lansdowne, Great Britain has entered into agreements with ten Powers, by virtue of which all legal question arising between the two contracting Powers, and all question relating to the interpretation of treaties which displomacy has failed to settle, are to be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at the Hague. Notwithstanding the proviso which debars a reference to arbitration of matters affecting the vital interests the independence, or the honour of the two contracting States, we may claim that the conclusion of these agreements is a solid and, I think it is not too much to say, a splendid achievement. (Cheers.) In these proceedings I may be permitted to repeat that Great Britain has borne a leading part. For we owe to the Government of the late Lord Salisbury—(cheers)—and to our Delegates at the first Hague Congress the initiation of the Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration. I fervently trust that before long the principle of arbitration may win such confidence as to justify its extension to a wider field of international differences. We have already seem how questions arousing passion and excitement have attained a solution not necessarily by means of arbitration in the strick sense of the word but by referring them to such a Tribunal as that which reported on the North Sea incident; and I would ask you whether it may not be worth while carefully to consider before the next Congress meets at The Hague the various forms in which differences might be submitted with a view to opening the door as wide as possible to every means which might in any degree contribute to moderate or compose such differences.

But, gentlemen, there is a dark side to the shield. We have to admit that, notwithstanding all the efforts in which Governments and peoples have participated, no corresponding change has been wrought in the aspect of the world's armaments. Such change as there has been is for the worse. Judging by the budget of the great naval and military Powers, we might be living in a world where resort to force was the only known method of settling our differences, and the words "arbitration" and "conciliation" were devoid of meaning. You will not have forgotten the words of the Emperor of Russia in convening the first Hague Congress; the financial charges consequent on this state of things strike at public prosperity at its very source. The intellectual physical strength of the nations, labour and capital, are diverted from their natural application and unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though to-day they are regarded as the last word of science, are destined to-morrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field." These words describe only too faithfully the position to-day, seven years after they were written. On the one hand we find the reasoned opinion of Europe declaring itself more and more strongly for peace, and on the other hand preparations for war which in their extent and effective ness suggest that a lust for blood is the actuating principle of modern society. It is this sinister paradox which baffles the will and lowers the self-respect of the western world, and when we ask ourselves, as we are bound to do, whether the object of these preparations is attained, we encounter another paradox. The other day I observed that Lord Lansdowne, in discussing the growth of armaments, made use of a striking phrase. He said: "The moment may come when the people of this country will prefer to eat their daily bread in fear rather than starve in security." But, gentlemen, can any of us say that as a result of such overwhelming sacrifices of money, of men, of ideals, and of civil dignity the sense of security has indeed been attained? Is it not evident that a process of simultaneous and progressive arming defeats its own purpose? Scare answer to scare, and force begets force, until at length it comes to be seen that we racing one against another after a phantom security which continually vanishes as we approach. If we hold with the late Mr. Hay that war is the most futile and erocious of human follies, what are we to say of the surpassing futility of expending the strength and substance of nations on preparations for war, possessing no finality, amenable to no alliances that statesmanship can devise, and for ever consuming the reserves on which a State must ultimately rely when the time of trial comes, if come it must—I mean the well-being and vitality of its people?

Do not imagine that I wish to discourage you by contrasting the hard facts of the situation with the aspirations which we all share. That is the last thing that I have in my mind. I am not despondent about the future. (Cheers.) In the first place it is only a few short years since peace was a wanderer on the face of the earth, liable at any moment to be trampled upon and despitefully used; and if wars and preparations for wars have not ceased since she found a rest time is needed for the growth of confidence in the new order of things, and that allowance must be made for the moment of the past which thrusts the old regime forward upon the new. Remember, too, that the people are on your side. (Cheers.) I know it is said that democracy is as prone to war as any other from of Government. But democracy, as we know it, is a late comer on the world's stage, where it has barely had time to become conscious of its characteristic powers, still less to exert them effectively in its external relations. The bonds of mutual understanding and esteem are strengthening between the people and the time is approaching when nothing can hold back from the knowledge that it is they who are the victims of war and militarism that war in its tawdry triumphs scatters the fruits of their labour breaks down the paths of progress, and turns the fire of constructive energy into a destroying force. (Cheers.)

In this connection I cannot refrain from saying for myself, and I am sure for every one in this great and historic assembly, how glad we are to welcome among us to-day the representatives of the youngest of the Parliaments—the Russian Duma. We deeply appreciate the circumstances of their appearance in our midst. It is, I venture to think of good augury for your movement and for the future of Europe that the first official act of the Russian Parliament in regard to affairs outside the Russian Empire has been to authorise its delegates come here to Westminster and to join hands with us in the assertion of those great principles of peace and goodwill which were so incalculably advanced by the Head of the Russian State, the author and convener of the first Hague Congress.

I make no comment on the news which has reached us this morning; this is neither the place nor the moment for that. We have not a sufficient acquaintance with the facts to be in a position to justify or criticise. But this at least we can say, we who base our confidence and our hopes on the parliamentary system New institutions have often a disturbed, if not a stormy youth. The Duma will revive in one form or another. We can say with all sincerity, "The Duma is dead: long live the Duma" (Cheers.) The time is approaching to which we are all looking forward with intense interest and anxious hope when the delegates of your various nationalities find themselves once again at The Hague there to renew their labours in the cause of peace. I can only end as I began, by wishing success to your deliberations. May they pave the way to far-reaching and beneficent action Tell your Government when you return home —what the members of the British Parliament, whom I see before me, are never tired of telling me— that example is better than precept, that actions speak louder than words; and urge them in the same of humanity. The Hague Congress, as we ourselves hope to go, pledged to diminish charge on respect of armaments, Entrat them to go these with a belief in the good disposition of nations to one another, such as animates you, the members of a score of Parliaments, and may it be your great reward, when you next assemble a year hence, to know that, as a result of your labours, the light of peace burns with a steadier and a more radiant flame. (Cheers.)

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

The rainfall due to the Bombay current has increased on the whole. It has become more widespread in the Punjab, Central India, and in the south of Madras, but has decreased in Gujarat and South-east Rajputana. In consequence of high pressure in the head of the Bay, the rainfall in Burma has diminished and has been local and light to moderate on the coast, while only one fall is reported from the interior. Akyab reports 2 inches and Thayetmyo one. The cloud has decreased and the skies now lightly to moderately overcast, and in Upper Burma the air has become drier. The temperature is normal or in excess everywhere. In the North-east of India, the precipitation has been nearly general and light to moderately heavy, except in Chota Nagpur. In this area and in Orissa it has been light and local. The principal amounts are:—Dibrugarh 3 inches, Sibsagar 1¼, Cherrapoonjee 4 inches, Chittagong 1½, Barisal 3 inches, Darjeeling and Purnea 1½ and Darbhanga 3 inches. The skies are thickly clouded and the temperature is normal or in slight defect. In the United Provinces, in Submontane Punjab and East Central India the rain has been light to moderate and almost general rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, excluding Berar, where there has been light local rain, while in South Rajputana and Gujarat a few falls occurred. In Benares and Lucknow 1 inch, Chakrata 2, Ambala 1½, Sialkot 1, Rawalpindi 2 inches, Muree 1, Raipur 1½, and Pendra 1 inch. The cloud and humidity has increased in the Central Provinces. It has also increased in the Punjab and in Kashmir, and the skies are now heavily overcast in the United Provinces and in the Central portions of the country, north-west of India, excluding the Western desert. The temperature has fallen in the West United Provinces, in Submontane Punjab, in East Central India, and in the Central Provinces, and is in considerable defect in the first two areas. On the Madras coast a light and nearly general rainfall occurred, and in the interior of Southern India light local rain, but elsewhere in the Peninsula the weather has been practically dry. The largest amounts registered have been 2 inches in Ootacamand and one in Tinnevelly. In the area of rainfall the temperature has fallen, but in Bombay and the Deccan it has risen slightly. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast in the Peninsula, except in Bombay and the Deccan, and the humidity has increased in the interior of Southern India. Nearly general rain is probable in the North-east of India, in the United Provinces, and in Eastern and Central India; local rain on the Burma Coast and in the Punjab, excluding the South-western districts, the Central Provinces, and the interior of Southern India and the Madras Coast; some rain in the south east of Rajputana, Gujarat and on the West Coast. The following are given as the most probable anticipations in the forecast for August and September, dated the 8th instant.

1. A tendency which showed itself during the past week for rainfall due to the Bombay current to be scanty and to occur unusually far to the East, appears already to be passing away. Early improvement, both in quantity and uniformity of distribution, in the rainfall due to this current is to be expected, 2. There appears, on the whole, to be no reason for anticipating either large excess or large defect in rainfall in August and September. In August, however, a slight deficiency seems rather more likely than an excess.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort,		Colaba.	
	In	Ots.	In.	Ots	In.	Ots.	In.	Ots.
Previously registered……..	35	72	33	97	37	42	32	90
Friday 10th Aug. 1906……..	0	15	0	12	0	14	0	3
Total….	35	87	34	09	37	56	32	93
Total fall to 10th Aug. '05..	26	91	28	57	27	84	23	03
Total fall to 10th Aug. '04..	33	88	36	16	35	84	29	01

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.		Total to date.		Corresponding total 1904.		Corresponding total 1905.	
In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
0	15	30	22	34	34	22	72

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 10TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increase almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk at Neemuch, Sholapur, Belgaum, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam and Medras.

Winds are easterly at Cochin and south-westerly to North-westerly over the rest of the country. The force has been strong at Veraval and Neemuch, Rajkot, Bhuj and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess of normal in Berar and at Ajmer, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and 5° to 10° in defect at Masulipatam, Cuddapoh and Trichinopoly; minimum 6° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan) and 6° in defect at Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacababad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Twenty-eight stations report rain, the heaviest fall recorded being 1·66" at Raipur.

Weather.—Conditions are unfavourable and light showers are only generally to be expected.

The Mail Steamer "Oriental" which left Aden on the 5th reports having experienced up to Longitude 51° E. calms and light to fresh south-westerly winds; thence to Longititude 66° E. moderate monsoon gale, cloudy and a high sea and swell; thence to her arrival in port this morning moderate to light monsoon, cloudy, a few passing showers and a moderate sea and swell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a reference from Mr. S. Padamji, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in a case in which he had disagreed with a jury, a majority of whom had held two accused persons, Miranbhoy Murad, and Abhram Nathu, not guilty of the murder of two boys, named Mahomed Gani Dada, and Sardar Ghasi Rajebhai, on 17th February last, at Dhandhuka, at about sunset, with a knife severing their windpiper. Mahomed was decked out gaily on the day, as there was a double ceremony to be celebrated in the family, a marriage and a circumcision. He had on him a neck ornament worth Rs. 150. The other boy was his companion and playmate. The accused were a fruit-seller and a Borah labourer respectively; in their company the murdered boys were last seen. A confession of the crime was made; but was subsequently retracted. The first accused had pointed out to the police the place where the massacre of the innocents had been made, and where their bodies were lying.

Their lordships adjudged the accused guilty, and sentenced them to death.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

ADMIRALTY, *July* 21.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet-Paymr. W. B, Clark has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of retired paymaster-in-chief.

Assist. Paymr. C. B. Roberts has been promoted to the rank of paymaster in his Majesty's fleet.

The undermentioned clerks have been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet:—J. M. Bell and R. F. S. Fraser.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve Lieut. W, H, R. Dyett has been placed en the Retired List at his own request.

Acting Sub-Lieut, A. P. Croxford has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant.

July 23.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. H.P. Barton has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of retired commander.

The undermentioned chief gunners have been promoted te the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—G. Wright and W. Brockman.

July 24.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 16, 1903, Chief Officer of Coast Guard J. W. G. Merchant has been granted the honorary rank of lieutenant, on being pensioned.

The following promotions have been made:—Fleet Paymr. R. A. Moore to be paymaster-in-chief; Assist. Paymr. E. W, L. Mainprice to be paymaster.

WAR OFFICE July 24.

2nd Life Guards—C. W. Foster, gentleman, to be second lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieut. R. J. L. Ogiby, resigned.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Lieut. G. L. E, Sherlock, from the Dublin City Royal Garrion Art. (Militia), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. J, Du Pre, appointed adjutant.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Capt. and Brevet Major G. K. Ansell to be major, vice V. S. Sandeman, retired; Second Lieut. G.C. Neilson, from Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire) Imperial Yeomanry, to be second lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieut. C. F. Wilkins, promoted.

15th (the King's) Hussars—J. Arnott, gentleman, to be second lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieut. E. C. Coates.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. G. Smith is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Major and Brevet Col, J. E. W. Headlam, D.S.O., to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. G. Smith; Supernumerary Lieut. A F B Harvey to be lieutenant, vice O M Harris, promoted.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned captains to be majors: W St. C Bland, on the Seconded List Lieut R P Molesworth, vice H E F Goold-Adams, C M G, promoted; L J Chapman, vice J A Labalmondiere, promoted.

Capt. P Fitz W Fitz Roy retires on retired pay.

The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenants to be lieutenants:—I A J Pask, vice W, B Caddell, seconded; J Thomson, vice R O Sheppard, seconded; and K B Ferguson, vice R E Harman, retired.

The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provision of Article 29, Royal Warrant, March 19, 1906:—P C Chapman, J W Hare, V Drake-Brockman, H. F. Fuller, A. L. Cruick Shenk, Donnelly, H G Bagnall, A W Langley, F A G Roughton, W H Lewis, G B B Trenchard, G H R E Wilson (on the Seconded List), H P J shaw, W L B Chapman, H M Holland, R G Words-worth. E F V Veutris, H B Tucker, R F Cottrell, J de L Simonds, E J Nixon, G Grylls, N M Jenkins, C G F Davidson, C D Kirkpatrick, A F V Jarrett, C J Heath, J. W Marsden, C H Reynolds, G P R MacMahon, W M Cangreve, F M Littledale, and R Bolster.

The undermentioned Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet:—Alfred Joshua Beams. Dated 18th July, 1906, James Benjamin Manners. Dated 20th July, 1906. In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1903—Paymaster-in-Chief Charles Frederick Wallter Edwards has this day been placed on the Retired List. Clerk Beechey Louis Rogers has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 21th July, 1906.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut.-Col, P H Johnston, C MG, M D, is placed on retired pay.

Commands and Staff.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col H G Smith, R A, to be an assistant director at Headquarters, and is promoted to the brevet rank of colonel, vice Brevet Col. J E W Headlem, D S O., R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Major F Lyon, D S O, R A, to be an assistant secretary (military) to the Committee of Imperial Defence, vice Capt J R Chancellor, D S O, R E, who has vacated that appointment.

Ordnance Committee.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col W A Smith, C B, from half pay, to be a member, vice Brevet Col T S Baldock, C B whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. Miss E M Bickerdike, Staff nurse, resigns her appointment.

Memoranda,

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col J E Dickie, from Royal Eng., is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Major J N Whyte, D S O, half-pay (since deceased), retires, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut. H A Carter, V C, Idian Army, is granted the local rank of captain while employed as a double company commader with the King's African Rifles.

Copt. (temporary Major) R H R Pope-Hennessy, the Oxford Light Inf., is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while commanding the 4th batt King's African Rifles.

Lieut. J H T Whish, the East Surrey Regt., is granted the local rank of captain while employed as a company commander with the Kings's African Rifles

Admiralty, 24th July,

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. viz:—Edmund Poole Gabbett. Dated 15th February, 1906 Frank Noel Stagg. Dated 30th April, 1906.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Henry Nelson to be Lieutenant Dated 23rd July, 1906. In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Alfred Page has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 23rd July, 1906.

Admiralty, 25th July.

Sub-Lieutenant Lancelot Arthur Wetherell Spooner has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th October, 1905

Royal Naval Reserve

Sub-Lieutenant George Wyndham Bruce to be Lieutenant. Dated 24th July, 1906.

Admiralty, 26th July, Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Sub-Lieutenant Louis Herbert John Tinney has this day been placed on the Retired List.

War Office, Pall Mall, 27th July.

2nd Life Guards, Supernumerary Lieutenant S. B. Bythesea Dyer, D.S.O., to be Lieutenant, vice Sir G. L. L. B. Prescott, Bart., promoted. Dated 1st July, 1906.

20th Hussars, Major Gerald W. J. FitzG. Stanuns retires on retired pay. Dated 28th July, 1906.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Francis Lyon, D S O. is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 11th July, 1906.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Philip A. Cardew to be Captain, vice D F Nicholl, D S O, appointed Instructor in Gunnery (2nd Class). Dated 5th June, 1906.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Edward H Hemming to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel F C Heath, promoted substantive Colonel in the Army. Dated 18th July, 1906

Line Battalions

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment, Lieutenant George B T Friend resigns his Commission. Dated 28th July, 1906.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain Ernest S Brand is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 14th July, 1906.

Supernumerary Captain Patrick Villiers-Stuart to be Captain, vice E S Brand. Dated 14th July, 1906.

Lientenant Harold F Whinney, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant Supernumerary to Establishment, with precedence next below F A Forster. Dated 28th July, 1906.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Captain William E M Wetherell is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 14th July, 1906

Supernumerary Captain Edward G Curtis to be Captain, vice W E M Wetherell. Dated 14th July, 1906

The Lancashire Fusliers, Captain Joseph L Swainson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 6th July, 1906.

The Royal Scots Fusliers, Captain Henry N Kempthorne is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Dated 14th July, 1906.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Philip O P Hill resigns his Commission, Dated 28th July, 1906

The Royal North Lancashire Regiment, Corporal Gascoigne Edward John Wills, from 21st (Empress of India's Lancers, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G T Body, promoted, Dated 28th July 1906.

Royal Army Medical Corps,

Lieutenant Valentine G Johnson, from seconded list, to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st July, 1906.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are confirmed in that rank Robert J C Thompson, Cecil, J Wyatt, M B, Kobert, S Smyth, M D, Charles M Drew, M B, Archibald A Sutcliff, M, B Arthur G Cummins, M B, Archibald S LittleJohns William R Galwey, M B Robert G Archibald, M B, Frank A McCommon, M B, William Egan M B, Robert G H Tate, M D, Alexander Dawson, M B Frank Forrest, Victor C Honeybourne, Clive T Edmunds, Charles R M Morris, M B, Richard E U Newman M B Ernest W M Aaine Frederfck D G Howell William H Gillatt, MB Patrick Sampson Marcvs G Dill, M B, John B G Mulligan, Edward M O'Neill, M B, Georgie B Edwards William C Smales Arthur H Bone, Thomas, C C Laslie Thomas T H Robinson, M B, Donal i De C O'Grady, Lawrence G Gibson, Philip S Stewart, M B.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Robert A. W. Colleton, Bart., C. B., from half-pay, to be an Officer in charge of Infantry Records, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Colonel C. H. Collette, who has been placed on retired pay. Dated 21st July, 1906.

The undermentioned Officers to be Brigade Majors, Volunteer Infantry Brigades:—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. M. Berkeley, retired pay (Major, Reserve of Officers). Dated 15th July, 1906. Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred W. Pennyman, retired pay (Reserve of Officers). Dated 1st June, 1906. Major Capel G. Adye, retired pay (Reserve of Officers). Dated 1st June, 1906. Major John E. Pierson, retired pay (Reserve of Officers). Dated 1st June, 1906. Major Henry P. Treeby, D. S. O., retired pay (Reserve of Officers). Dated 1st June, 1906.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurse is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired:—Miss J. S. G. Gardner.

Brevet.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—Alfred R. M. Sankey. Royal Engineers. Dated 10th July, 1906. Frank R. Reynolds, Royal Engineers. Dated 14th July, 1906. Frederick A. Adam, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). Dated 28th July, 1906.

Memoranda.

Colonel Ronald C. Maxwell, C. B., on vacating the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Engineers at Head-Quarters, is placed on half-pay. Dated 14th July, 1906.

Major Bertram Witherby, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 28th July, 1906. Lieutenant Henry Clutterbuck, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), is granted the temporary rank of Captain, whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant in The King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia. Dated 28th July, 1906.

Lieutenant Frank Graham Newton, Queensland Mounted Infantry, was granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Army whilst serving in South Africa. Dated 1st May, 1900.

Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant J. M. S, Crealock resigns his Commission. Dated 28th July, 1906.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR JOHN FORBES, G. C. B.

THE *Banffshire Journal* gives an account of the death of the late General Forbes. A brilliant Highland soldier, the hero of many an Indian fight, it says has passed away in the person of General Sir John Forbes, G. C. B., of Inverernan, who died on the 6th ult. at his London residence, 36, Onslow Gardens, in his ninetieth year. Descended from a long line of Forbeses both on his father's and on his mother's side, his maternal great-great-great-grandfather of the Skellater family was "Black Jock," the celebrated Jacobite, the first Laird of Inverernan, baron bailie for Kildrummie to the Earl of Mar, who was out in the '15. Having been taken prisoner at Sheriffmuir, where he was captured, wounded, he was condemned to death, but died in Carlisle gaol the night before the day on which he was to be executed. Another famous scion of this family was Ian Roy of Skellater, "the Marshal" of the Portuguese army.

The eldest son of the Rev. Dr George Forbes of Blelack and Inverernan, who was for a quarter of a century minister of the parish of Strathdon, and the grandson of the Rev. Dr. George Forbes of Newe, for many years minister of Leochel, John Forbes may well be described as a "son of the manse." He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh and at the time of his death was probably its oldest serviving member. In 1835, when a lad of eighteen, he entered the military service of the Honourable East India Company having been nominated to a commission in the cavalry by his cousin, John Forbes, the eldest son of Sir Charles Forbes of Newe. He landed in India for the first time on the 5th of July 1835, and on the 24th of February 1841, when the Army under General Nott was marching on Kujjuck in the first Afghan War, we already find him described by Neill of the 40th as "my brother-adjutant, Forbes."

As Sir John Forbes's military services have been so often recounted, it is unnecssary to give a detailed account of them here.

On the completion of his term of command in the Bombay Army, Sir John Forbes took up his residence at Inverernan, and thenceforward his time was divided between his Highland home and his residence in London. On the death of his mother in 1848, he succeeded to the estate, and kept in constant touch with it during his carer in India, and when he returned to his well-earned leisure he devoted himself heartily to the manifold duties of a Highland landlord. He succeeded his father as President of the Lonach Highland and Friendly Association, and remained to the end of his days one of its most enthusiastic supporters, and at the annual "Lonach" their venerable President was one of the chief attractions of this Highland gathering. He was greatly devoted to the keeping up of all Highland customs and the retention of the national dress. Generous and kindly he proved himself an admirable landlord, and won the affection and esteem, not only of his own tenants, but of the whole people of Strathdon. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of his county. He is succeeded in the estate by his eldest son, Mr, George Forbes, who is a Justice of the Peace for Aberdeenshire.

It is not too much to say that the death of Sir John Forbes of Inverernan has cast a shadow of gloom and sorrow over the whole of Strathdon; and it was amid many manifestations of sincere regret that his funeral took place on Thursday the 12th inst. to the Parish Church of Strathdon and its old churchyard. The remains of the deceased General had been brought up from London on the previous day, and as the sad cortege passed up his well-loved Strath it was worthy of notice that the blinds were all drawn in the windows of the dwelling-houses along the route. Sir John was one of the most distinguished men whom this district has produced. He rose to high rank, and achieved great fame in his profession; and has left a name of which his district and his family may well be proud, Long before the appointed hour all classes of the community, many coming from a distance, commenced to assemble at Inverernan House, where the mournful strains of a lament, as the piper, Mr. Macgregor, Foggiemills, played of "The Flowers of the Forest" or "The Land o' the Leal," two of Sir John's favourite airs, re-echoed the saddened feelings of those present.

The entire gathering having been marshalled in front of Inverernan House, the coffin, of handsome polished oak, enveloped in the broad folds of the Union Jack, with his own Forbes tartan plaid showing at the foot, was carried out to the open space in front of the House. Upon the top were placed the late General's Collar, Badge, and Star of a Grand Companion of the Order of the Bath: his medals for the Afghan campaign of 1840: Sindh, 1843-4: Persia, 1856-7; and the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8: his broad Highland bonnet and General's Sword.

The spectacle was truly an imposing one, and was at once pathetic and picturesque. In honour of Sir John's military career, following the pipers came a firing party from B Coy., 4th V.B.G.H., under the command of Sergeant Instructor Currie, and accompanied by Lieut. Charles Christie, which marched in front with reversed arms, followed by the Lonach Highlanders. The presence of these sturdy clansmen, in their dark green doublets, and kilts and plaids of Forbes tartan, recalled to mind the devotion and the faithfulness of their ancestors in bygone days, which, it was plainly evident, had been handed down to the present generation. Many among them were old and feeble; but what mattered it to them that the air was hot and the way to the churchyard, long—they were there to pay a last tribute of respect to a departed kinsman, and they struggled along with the assistance of staffs, and an occasional helping hand from younger members of the clan. The carrying of the coffin was undertaken throughout the long journey by relays of the Lonach Highlanders, the tenantry, and people of the district. Then followed the relatives and intimate friends of the deceased, with the public mourners bringing up the rear. With "measured tread and slow," the mournful cortege passed along the road—always heralded by the lamenting wail of the pipers—for a distance of fully three miles, and ever and anon groups of people stood reverently with heads uncovered by the wayside, while in the villages and hamlets through which the procession passed blinds were respectfully drawn and places of business closed, As the head of the procession reached the church door, the firing party halted, and turned inwards, resting on their arms reversed, whilst the coffin passed through them borne on the shoulders of the eight representatives who had previously borne it from the House of Inverernan.

REFERENCE TO A FULL BENCH.

A Question of Law.

IN the High Court, yesterday, a Full Bench of four Judges, consisting of the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sat to dispose of a reference made to them by the First Appellate Bench, consisting of the learned Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Aston, regarding a question of law that had arisen in the case of Krishnabai, widow of Harbhat Charankar, plaintiff and appellant, against Hari Govind Kulkarni, and his brother Wasudev, defendants and respondents. The question of law was this: "Whether when a plaintiff is seeking to enforce by original suit the right to forfeiture contained in a consent-decree, whereby the status of a landlord and tenant is established between the plaintiff and the defendant, the Court in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction, is precluded from granting such relief against forfeiture, as it would have possessed had the status arisen from contract or custom?" The referring Bench remarked, that in I. L. R., 10 Bom. 535, there was a decision of Birdwood and Jardine, J.J., in the case of Shirekuli Timapa Hagda *vs.* Mahablya, holding that the doctrine of penalties was not applicable to stipulation contained without decrees. Their lordships of the Referring Bench not satisfied that the principles enunciated in the above-quoted appellate judgment were either sound or in harmony with certain English authorities, which they quoted. Mr. Narayen M. Samart appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; Mr. Jaggonnath R. Gharpure appeared for the defendants and the respondents.

The facts were these: The plaintiff sought to recover possession of land, with rents and profits. The land was allowed to remain in the possession of defendants' father under the terms of a decree. Under these terms defendants' father agreed to pay the rent annually to the plaintiff; to pay the "Judi" or Inam—land-tax, and the local cess. Plaintiff was given the option to re-enter in the land on defendants' failure to pay rent at the time fixed in the decree. Up-to July, 1893, defendants were alleged to have paid rent Plaintiff, therefore, claimed possession, and sought to recover the rent.

Defendants, on the other hand, denied plaintiff's title to sue, and said her allegation for non-payment of rent for 1903 was false. Monies due had been paid to a banker, for the benefit of the plaintiff, under the terms of the decree. Plaintiff knew of these payments; defendants had not forfeited the tenure. The suit was barred by limitation; plaintiff had not accepted monies sent by a Postal Order for the Sake year 1826.

Mr. R. T. Kirtane, Subordinate Judge of Islampura, Satara District, on 13th October, 1904, passed a decree for Rs. 2-13-4½, for the rent due, with proportionate costs. He decreed possession of property in suit on defendants' failure to pay the decretal amount within six months from the date of decree. Plaintiff to bear costs occasioned by her over-valuation of the claim. On 20th June, 1905, Mr. A. Lucas, District Judge, in appeal, said: "The Subordinate Judge was quite right in refusing to decree possession to the plaintiff. I confirm the decree of the Lower Court, and dismiss the appeal with costs." Hence this appeal to the First Bench of the High Court, who made the reference to the Full Bench on 13th March last.

Judgment was reserved.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE German East Africa, Line steamer Somali, 1,622 tons, Captain Winiker, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain J. T. Hirst, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Australien, 3,543 tons Captain Verron, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
H I M S Investigator	Comdr T Heming	Survey S
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
R I M Minto	Comdr Hand	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin		R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—AUGUST 10.

Ahmadi	1640	Brook's	B & P S N Co
Bancoora	2198	Ross	M M & Co
Bengal	2751	Dunckley	E Tajbhoy
Coromandel	2783	Holloway	E Tajbhoy
Chusan	2852	Michel	E Tajbbby
Dumra	762	Moxon	M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Henderson	M M & Co
Hoseinee	995	Pilling	Bo & P S N Co
Kilbrennan	7604	Wilson	W & A Graham & Co
Madura	1802	MacLean	M M & Co
Mazagon	3280	Hall	P & O Co
Nevasa	1245	Macban	M M & Co
Nizam	2045	Corkhill	T Morrison & Co
Oriental	3085	Lewellin	P & O Co
Pekin	2522	Lectter	NF E Tajbhoy
Rander Renuin	1329	Carter	E Tyjbhoy
Satara	3409	Tyrrell	M M & Co
Shabjehan	2566	Davison	E Tajbhoy
Tientsin	2555	Andrews	P & O Co
William Storrs	2384	Hill	Bo & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat.	Agents.
B	Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden	11-8	P & O Co
C&R	Urlana	3384	Butler	N F		M M & Co
D&E	Patiala	1929	Maclean	Z'bar	14-8	M M & Co
G	Mozafferi	1 84	Malony	R S ports	18-8	B & P S N Co
K	Morocco	2476	Boxhal	Hull via Karachi	11-8	F Muir & Co
M	Delta	4743	Dainel	Reparing		P & O Co
N	Queen Christina	2814	Breaks	Baltimore	18-8	R A Willis
O	Cromwell	2203	Scheel			R A Willis
P	Reichenfels	2930	Pottlasl	K'chi	N F	Glade & Co

Offside F

Kaiser	1319	Hyldtzber	Zanzibar	24-8	A Strandes

P D H W

Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim	M Goa	11-8	Bo S N Co
Indravati	513	Fakeera	N F		B S N Co
Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	N F		B S N Co
Courland	760	Ebrahim	N F		B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1	Waroonga	1609	Chapell	Busreh	13-8	M M & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Haig	Liverpool	17-8	W & G & Co
4	Foyle	2620	Johnson	Hamburg	15-8	Makintoet&Co
5	Catania	3015	Ansaldo	Genoa	15-8	G Ferrero
6	Ischia	2784	Doderro	Shangha	17-8	G Ferrere
7	Pombay Maru		Ishikawa	Kobe	18-8	N Y Kaisna
8	Heathcraig	2779	Courtney			R Shark & Sons
12	Persia	4168	Haughton	London	18-8	P & O Co
15	Africa	1382	Butler	N F		M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Oriental s	Lewellen	Aden, Aug 5

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Australien s Somali s Lhasa s	Verron Winiker Hirst	Marseilles Zanzibar, &c Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Cromwell for Middles Brough
" Madura for Persiann Gulf

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru, arrived at Tuticorin on the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 9th Instant.

The same Company's steamer Persia, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 9th instant and is due here on the 16th instant afternoon.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HEUGH S. SYMONS, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, August 11.

There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, the 14th instant from 6 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, August 11.

187. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "L" Company:—No 5887 Cadet C Alves, No 5888 Cadet H Edwards, No 5889 Cadet G Gama, No 5890 Cadet T Starr, No 5891 Cadet D MacPherson, No 5892 Cadet P Tawfeek, No 5893 Cadet E Walsh, No 5894 Cadet A Ranolds, No 5895 Cadet E Critchell, No 5896 Cadet T Kenny, No 5897 Cadet E Brown, No 5898 Cadet L Henriques, No 5899 Cadet V Seery, No 7900 Cadot C Gilbert No 5901 Cadet S Kallan No 5962 Cadet J Wharton, No 5903 Cadet C Critchell, No 5904 Cadet S Misquitta, No 5905 Cadet W Marow, No 5906 G Karney, No 5907 Cadet A Pegado, No 5908 Cadet A Gomes, No 5909 Cadet T Campos, No 5910 Cadet D Edwards, No 5911 Cadet H Gardner, No 5912 Cadet A Britto, No 5913 Cadet C D'Souza, No 5914 Cadet R Gannon, No 5915 Cadet A Chappell, No 5916 Cadet L Jones, No 5917 Cadet J Andria, No 5918 Cadet D Stewart, No 5919 Cadet H Ramos and No 5920 Cadet W Murphy.

F. B. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.